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Owens et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,555,799 B2**
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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR HEATED FOOD DELIVERY**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/747,181, filed on Dec. 21, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,384,387, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/611,761, filed on Jul. 7, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,433,313, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/504,550, filed on Feb. 15, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,353,208.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **H05B 6/12**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **219/622; 219/627; 219/667; 126/375**

(58) **Field of Search** 219/601, 620, 219/621, 622, 624, 627, 626, 385, 386, 387; 99/DIG. 14, 451; 126/375.4

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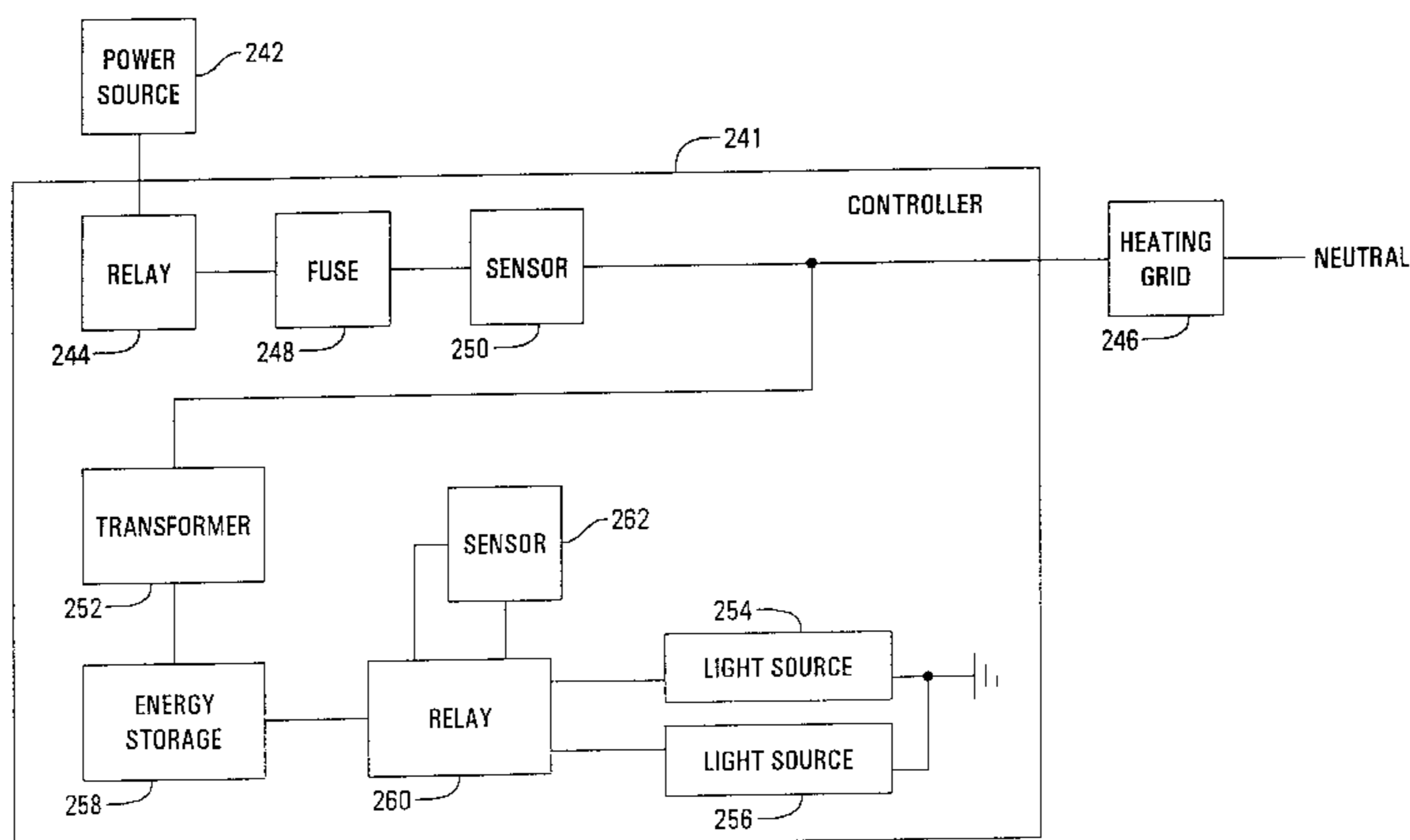
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A delivery apparatus is provided by the invention. The delivery apparatus includes a container for holding an article to be delivered and a heater. The container includes a housing forming an interior area and an opening. The opening is provided with a size sufficient to allow movement of the article from outside the container to within the interior area, and from within the interior area to outside the container. The heater is provided for placement within the interior area for heating the article. The heater includes an electrically conductive coil for providing an electric current when exposed to a magnetic field, and an electrical resistance heating element for generating heat. The electrical resistance heating element is provided in electrical connectivity with the electrically conductive coil. A delivery apparatus assembly is provided which includes an induction range for generating a magnetic field. A heater and a method for delivering food are provided by the invention.

25 Claims, 29 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

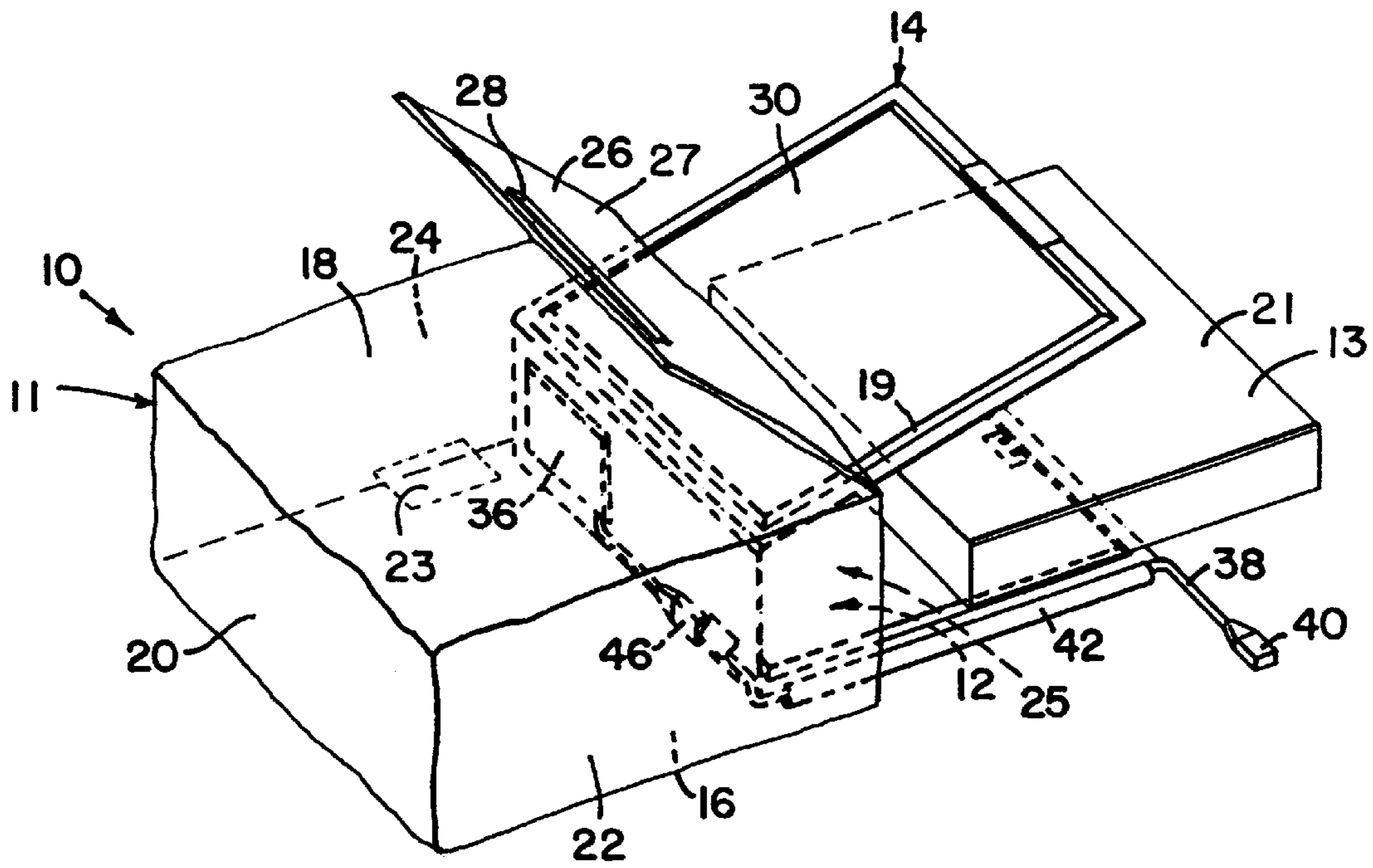


FIG. 2

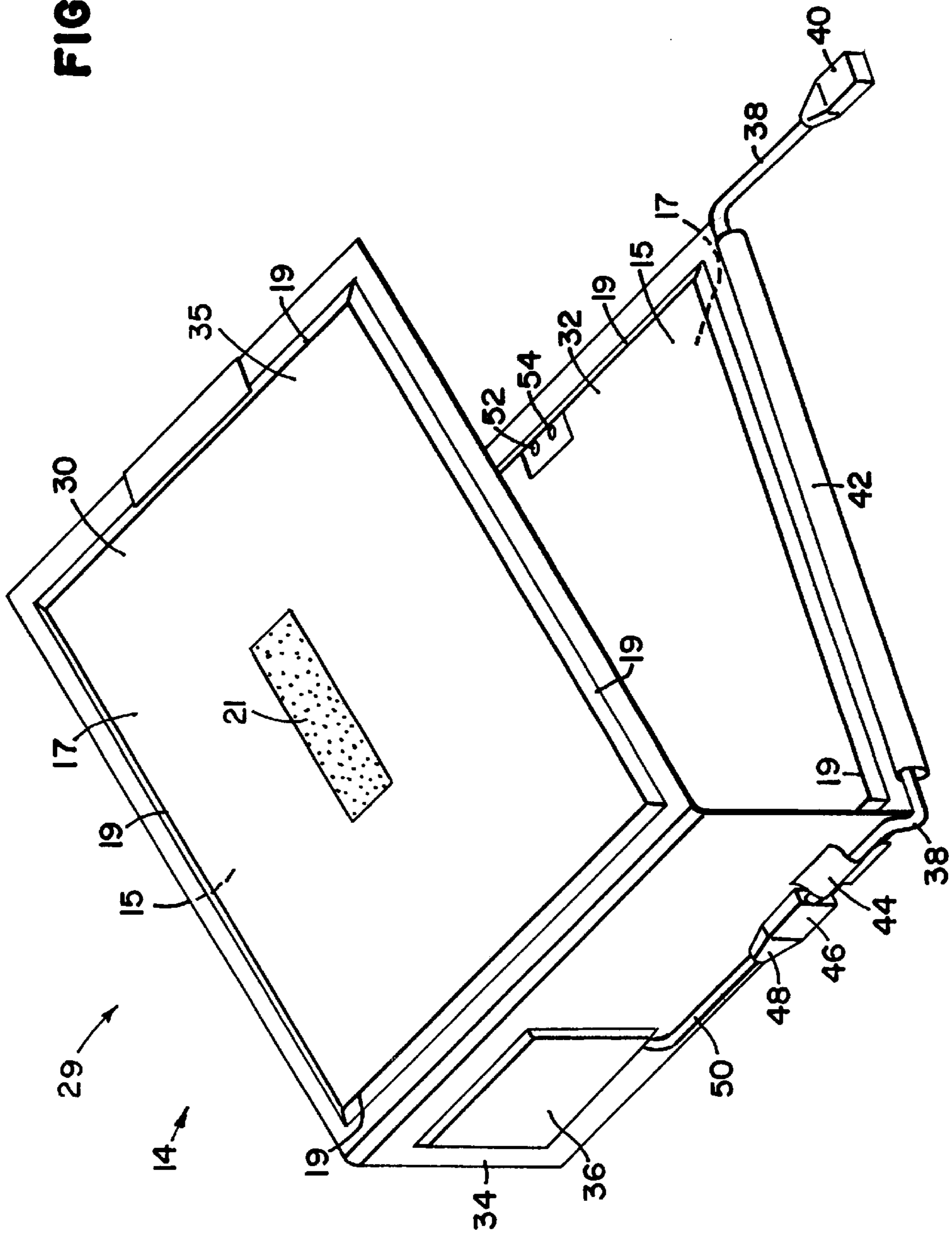


FIG. 5

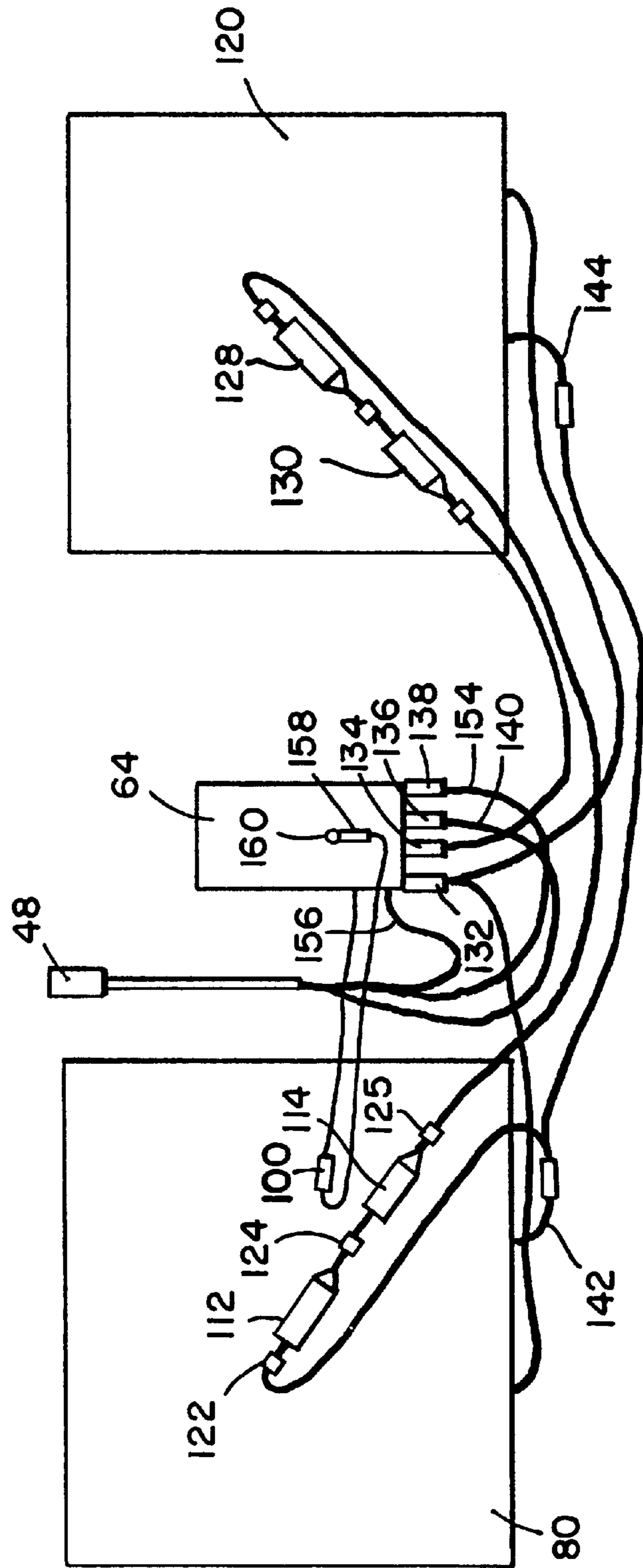


Fig. 6

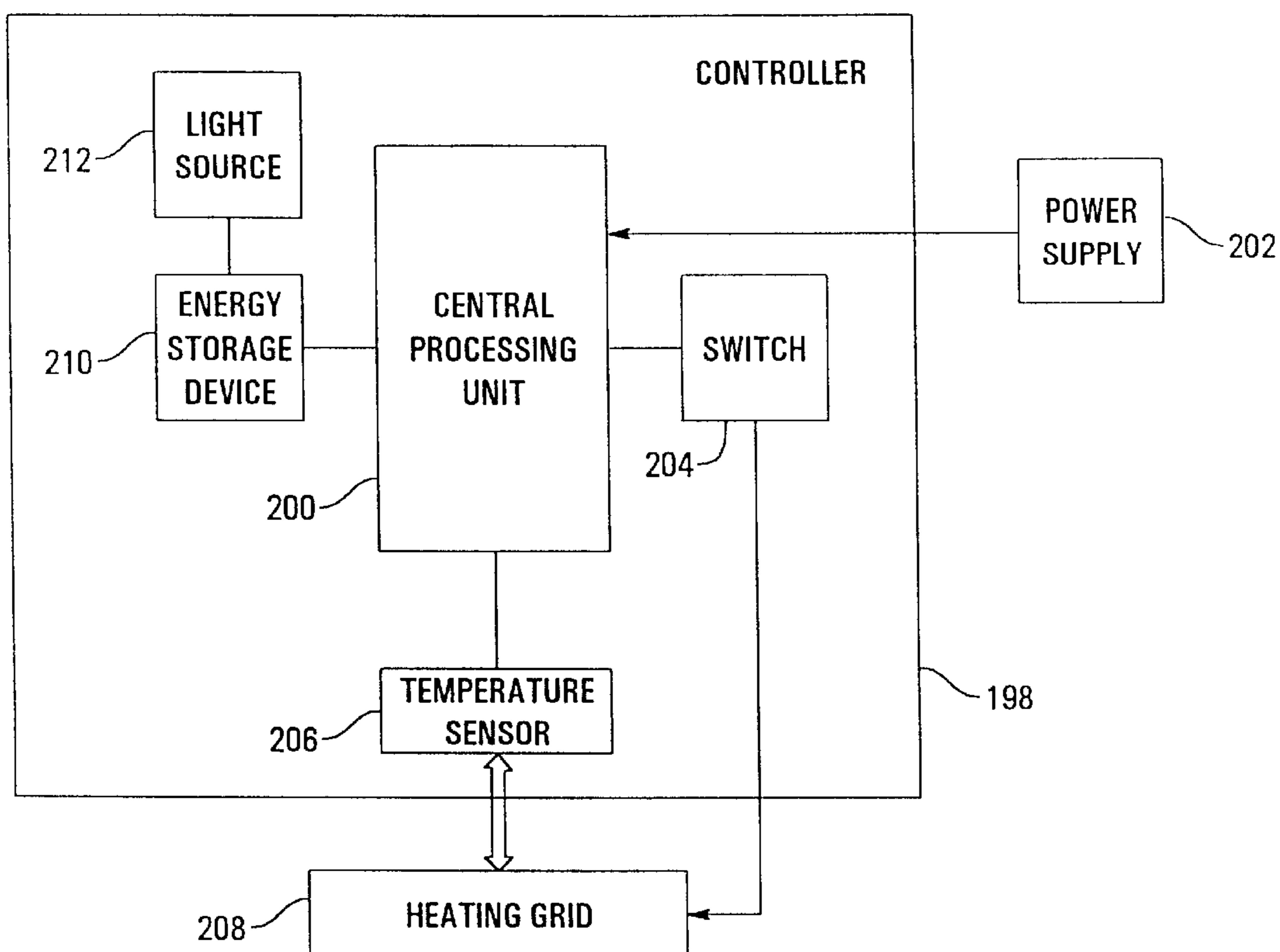
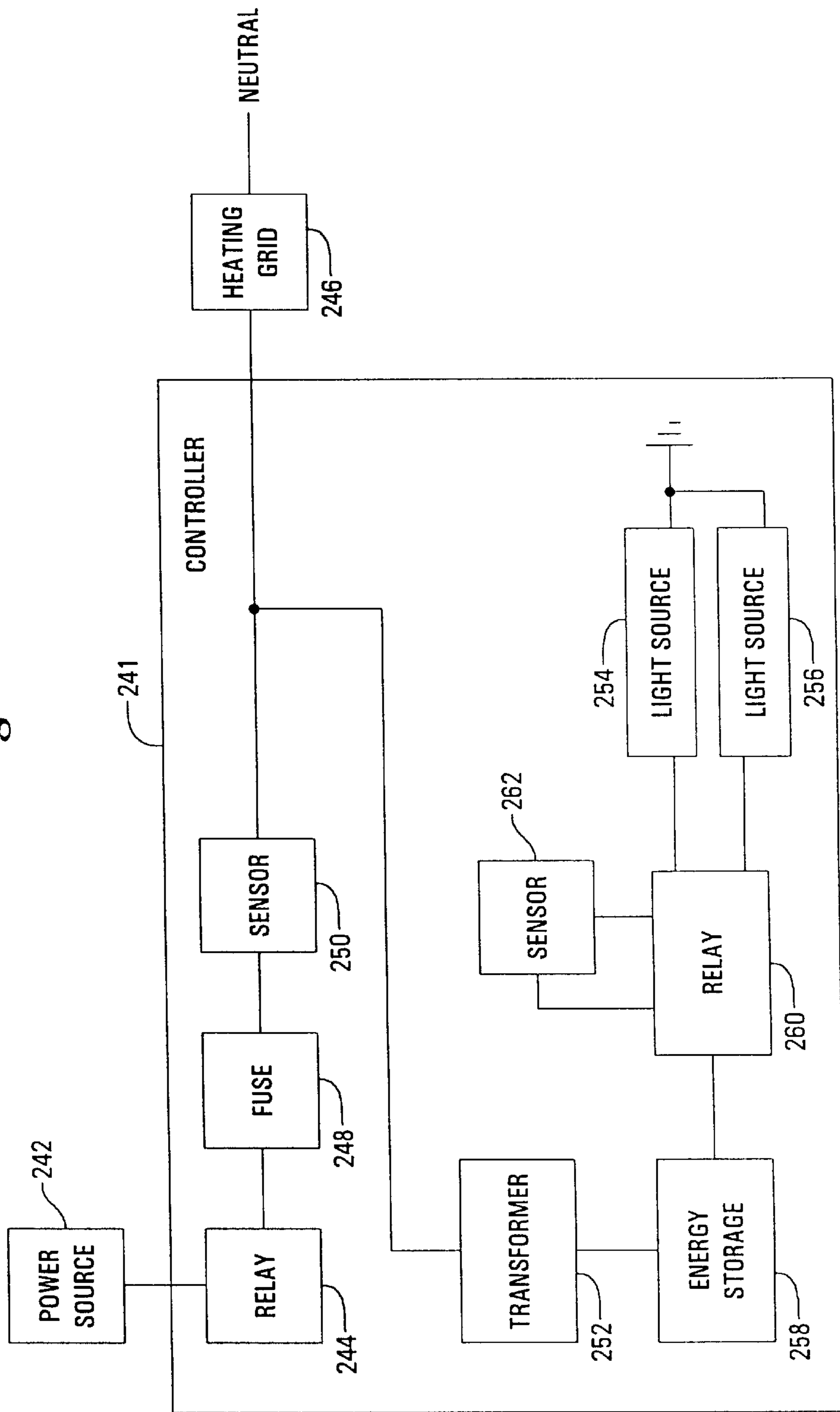
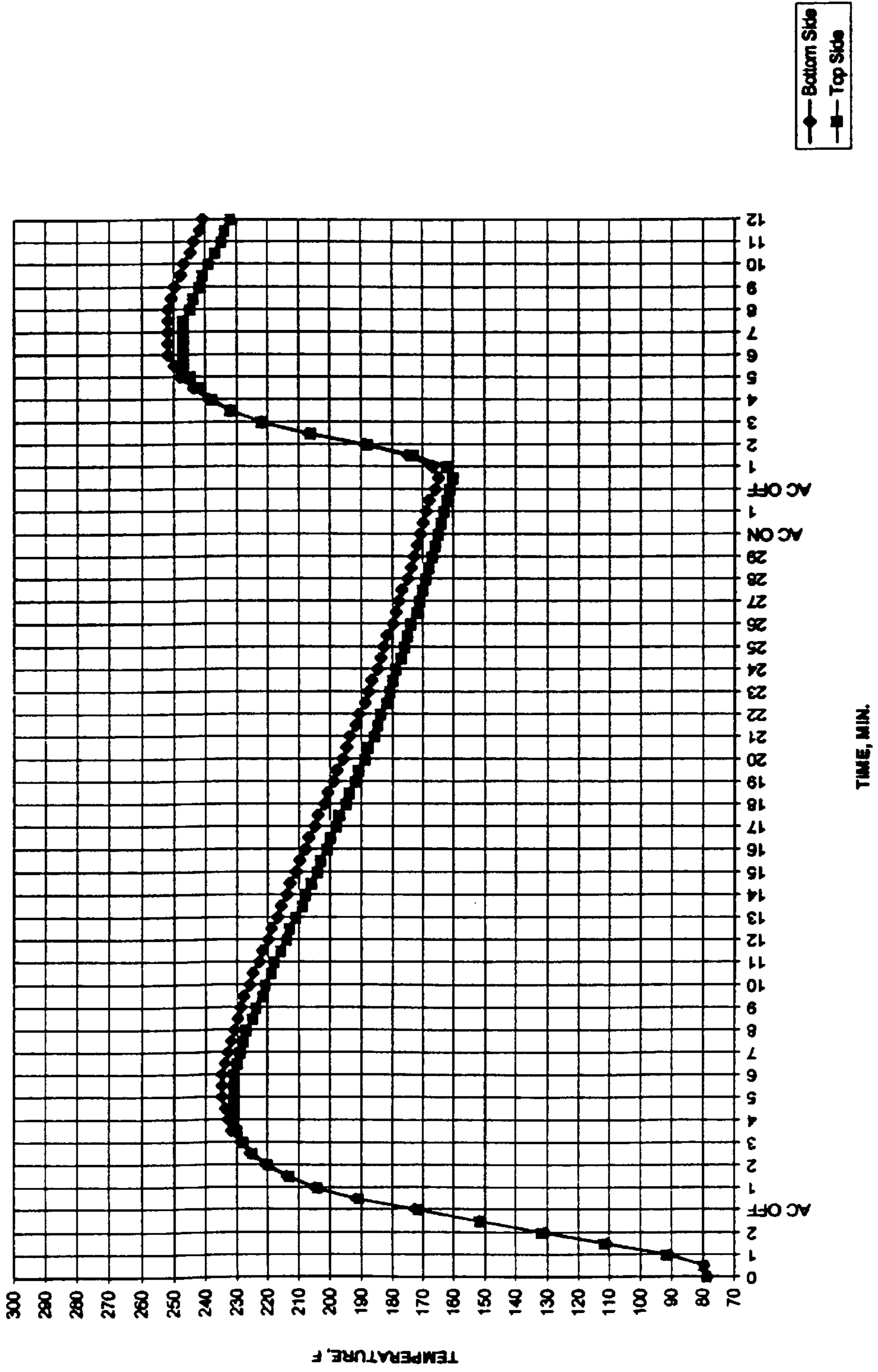


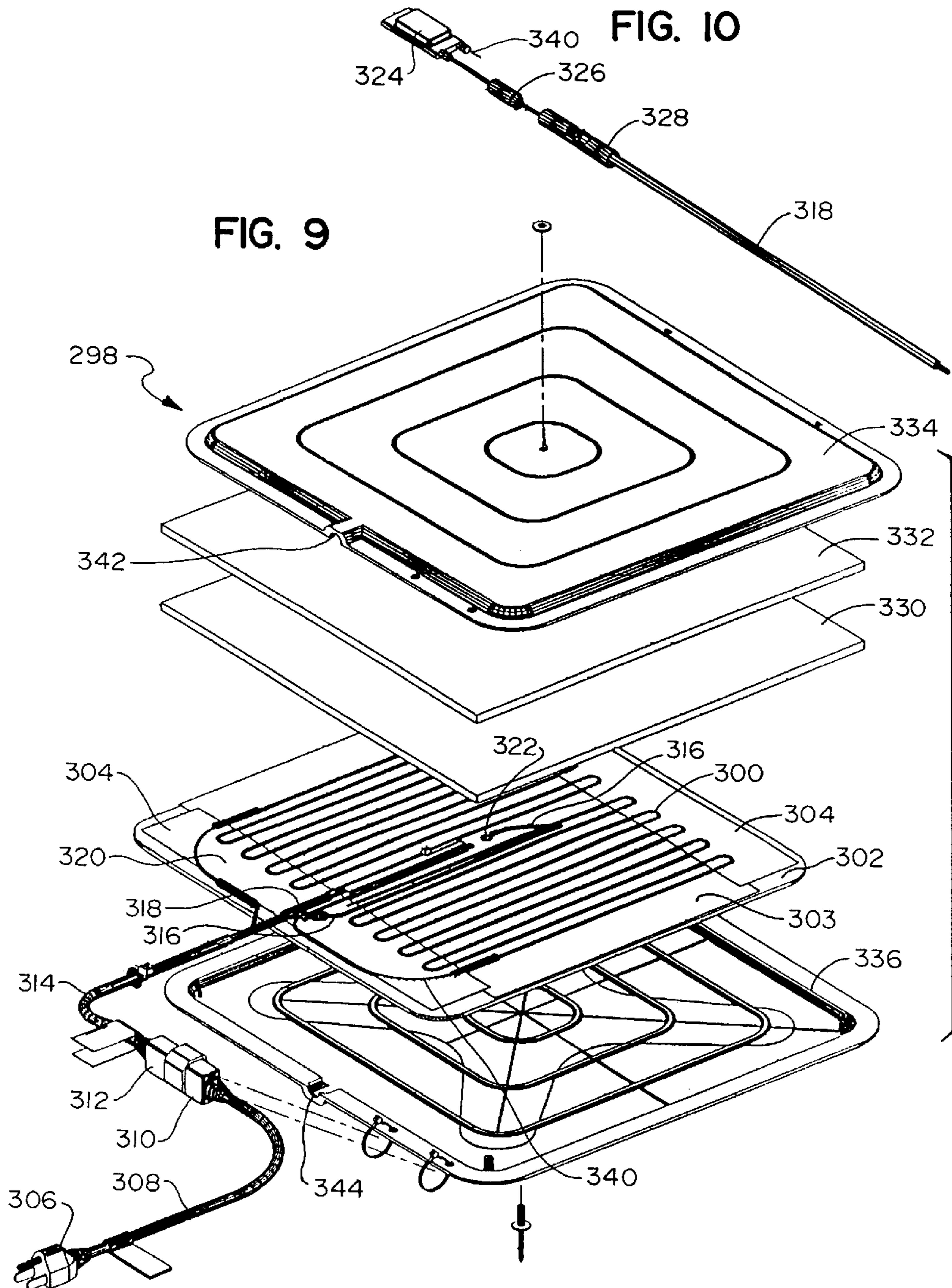
Fig. 7



PDC MODEL# VEST100 . 1/20/00

FIG. 8





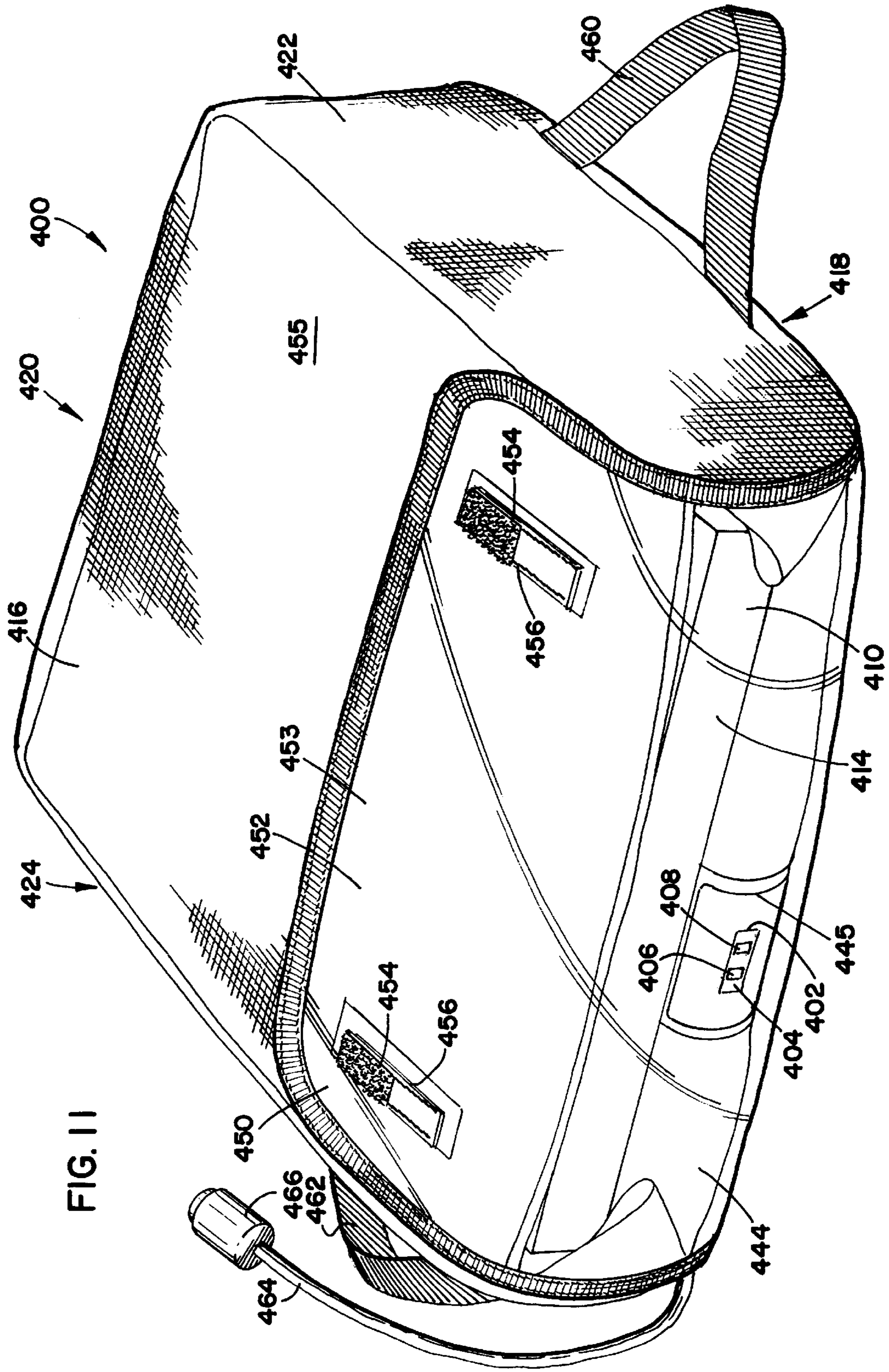


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

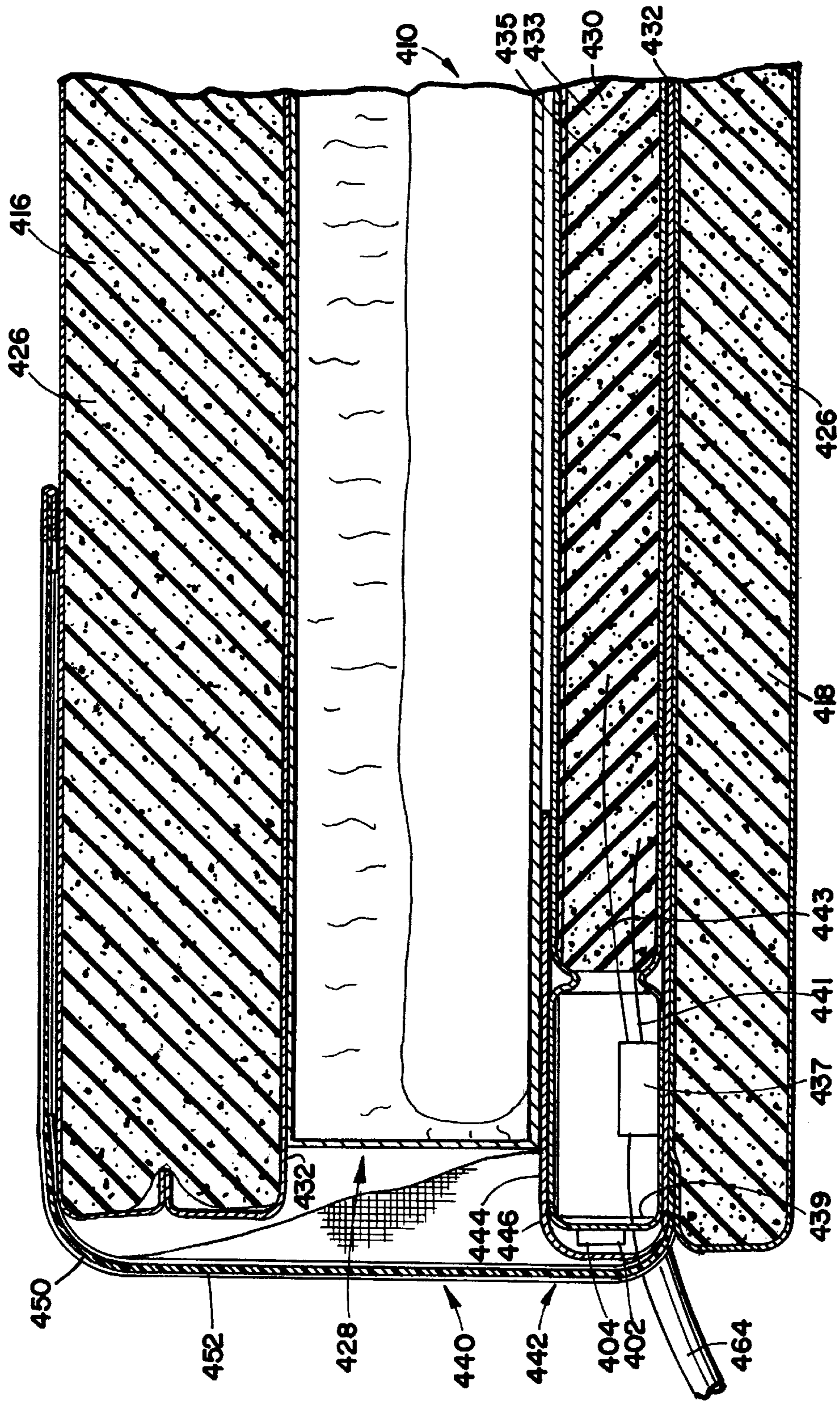


Fig. 13a

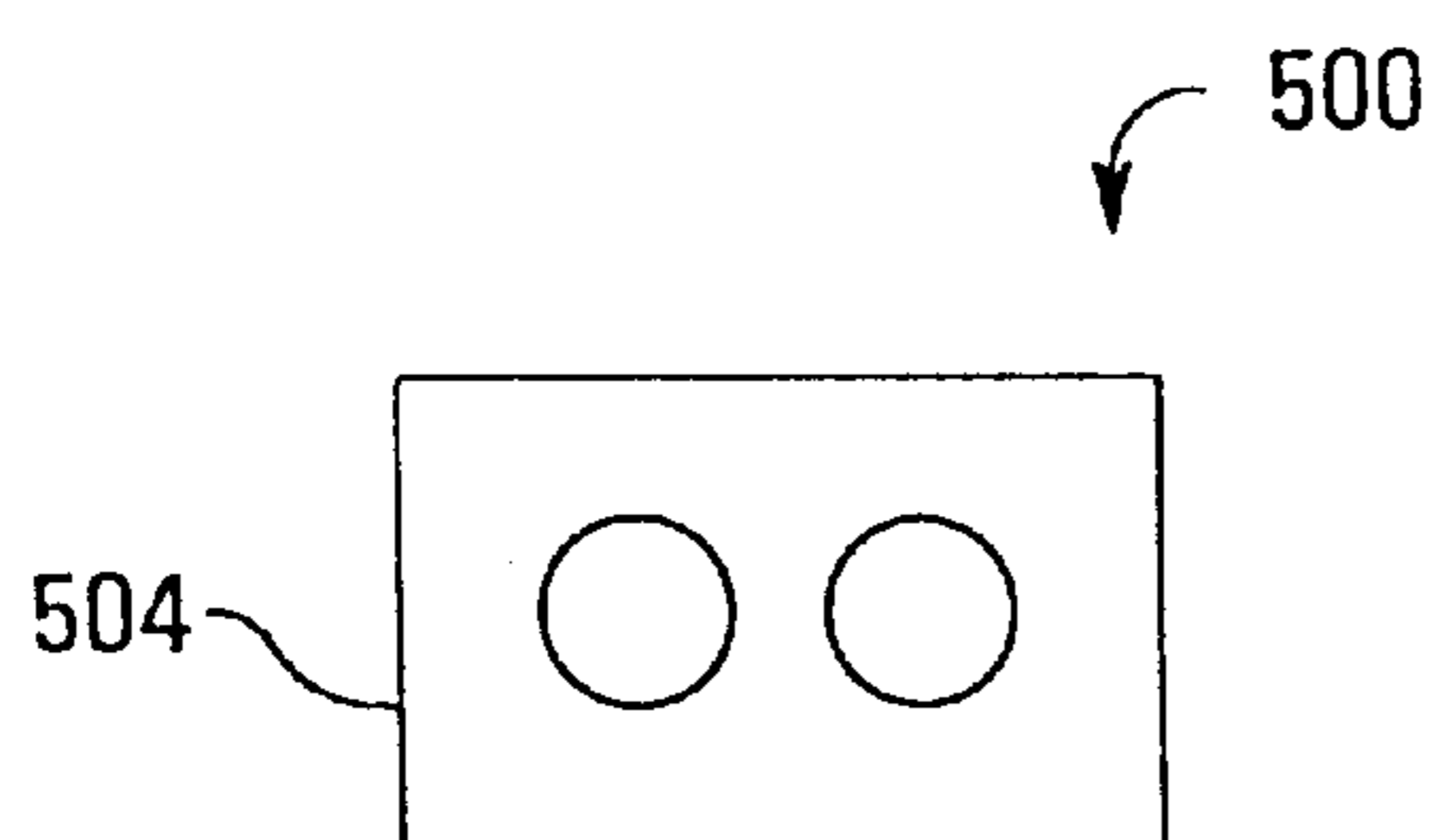


Fig. 13b

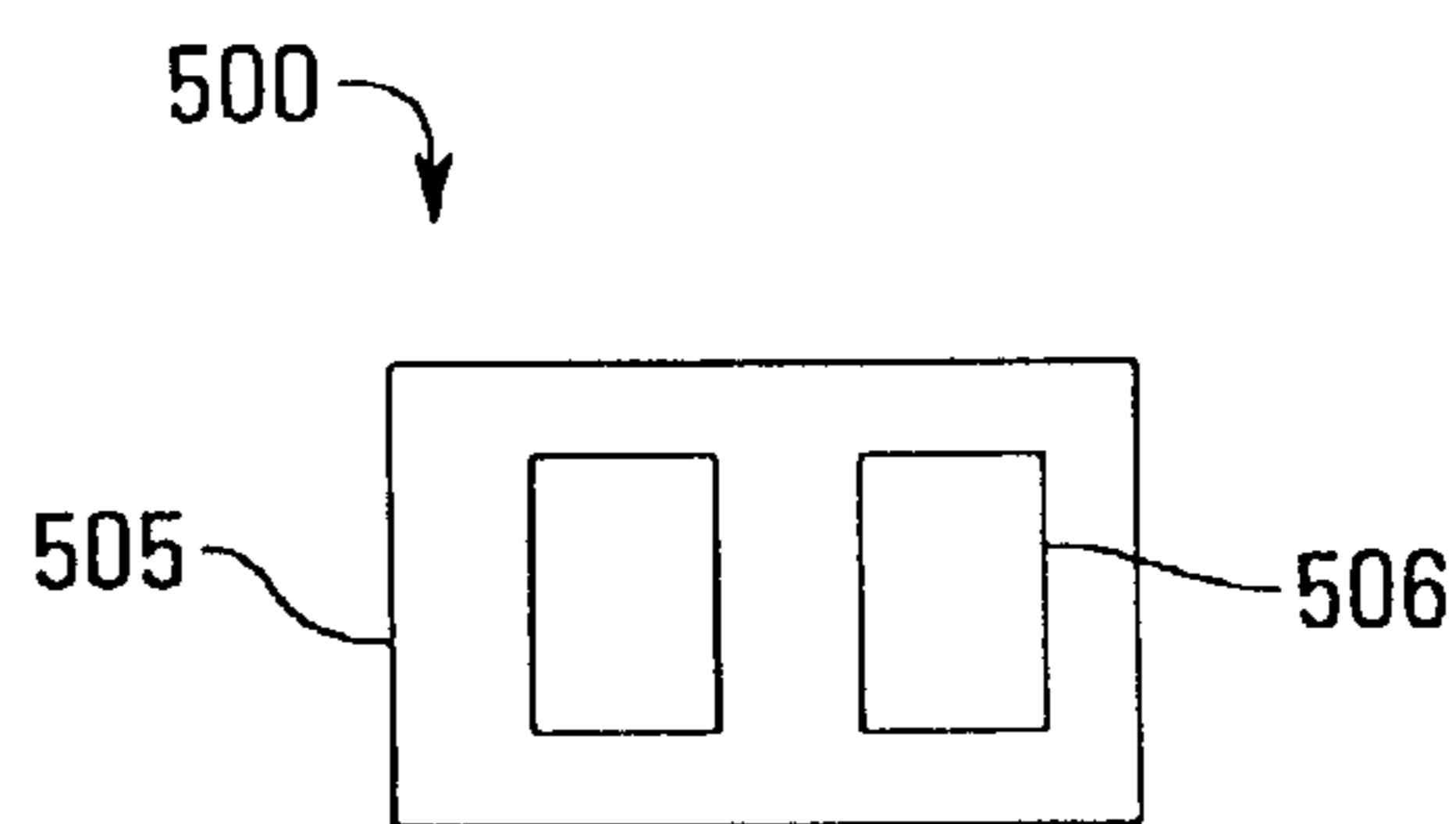


Fig. 13c

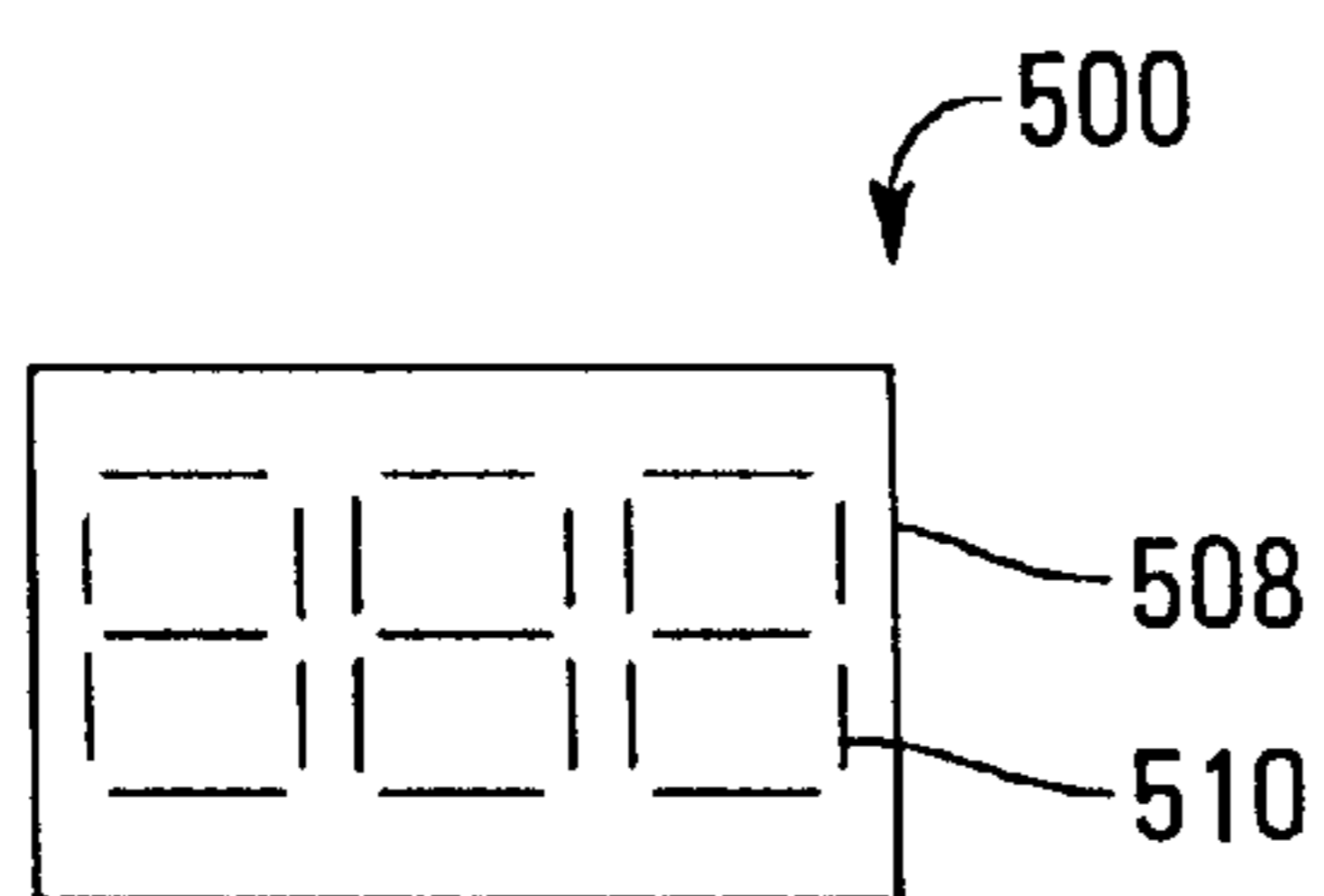


Fig. 14

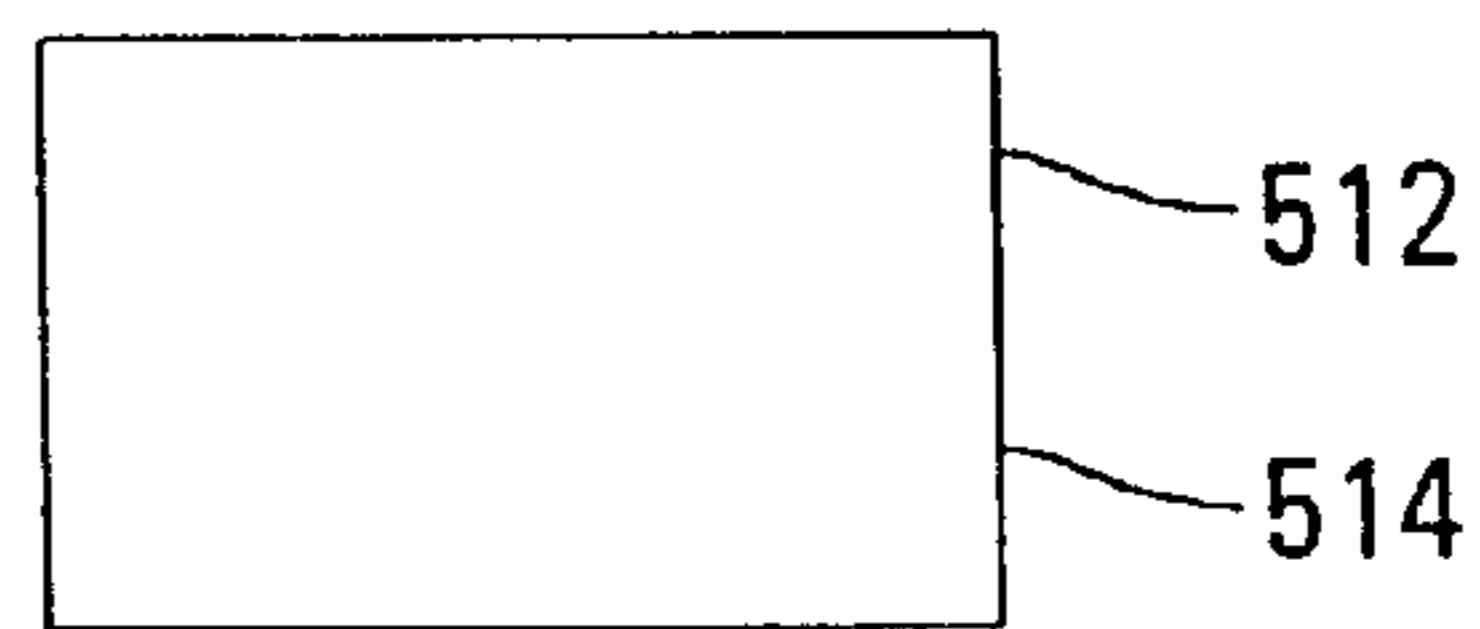


Fig. 15

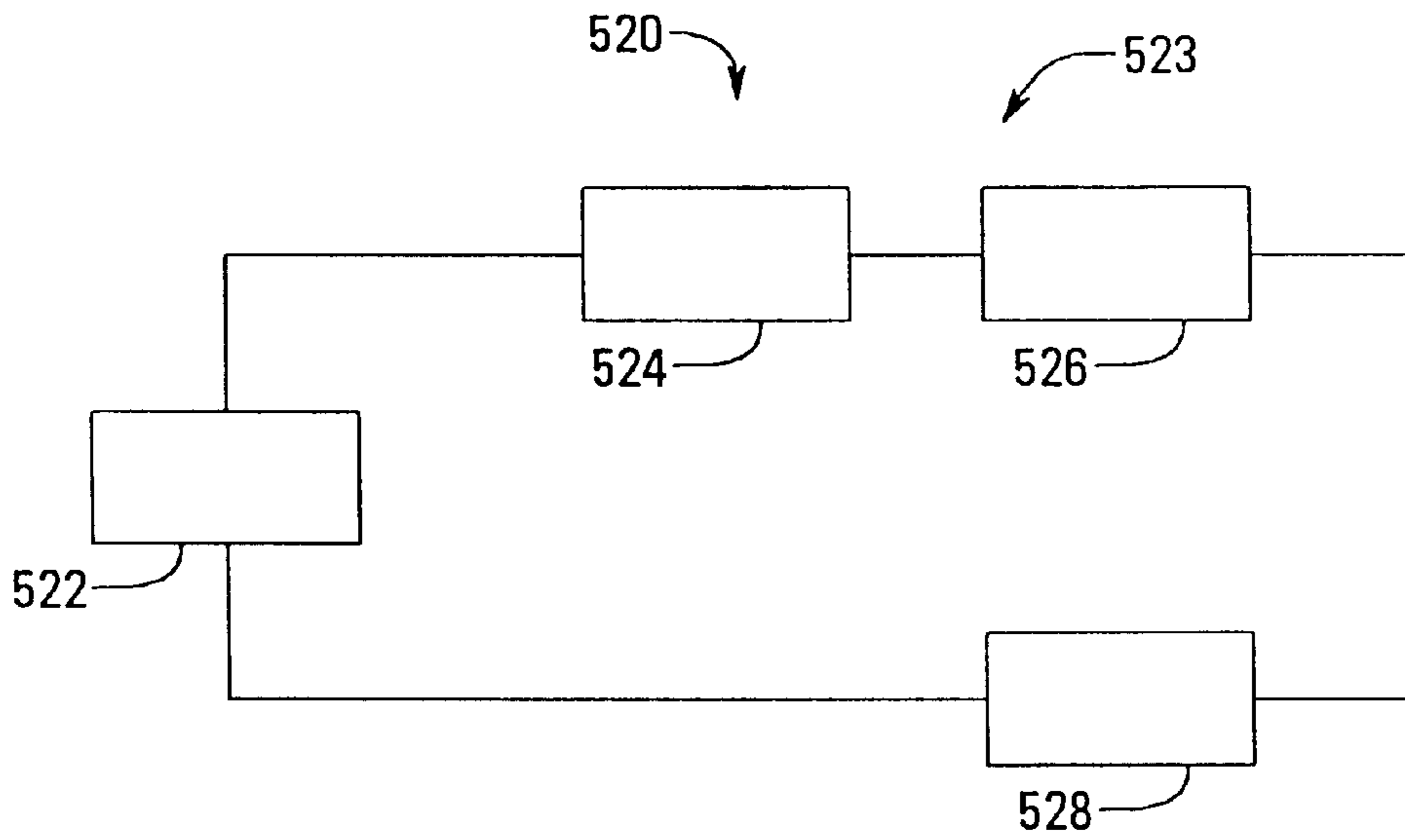


Fig. 16

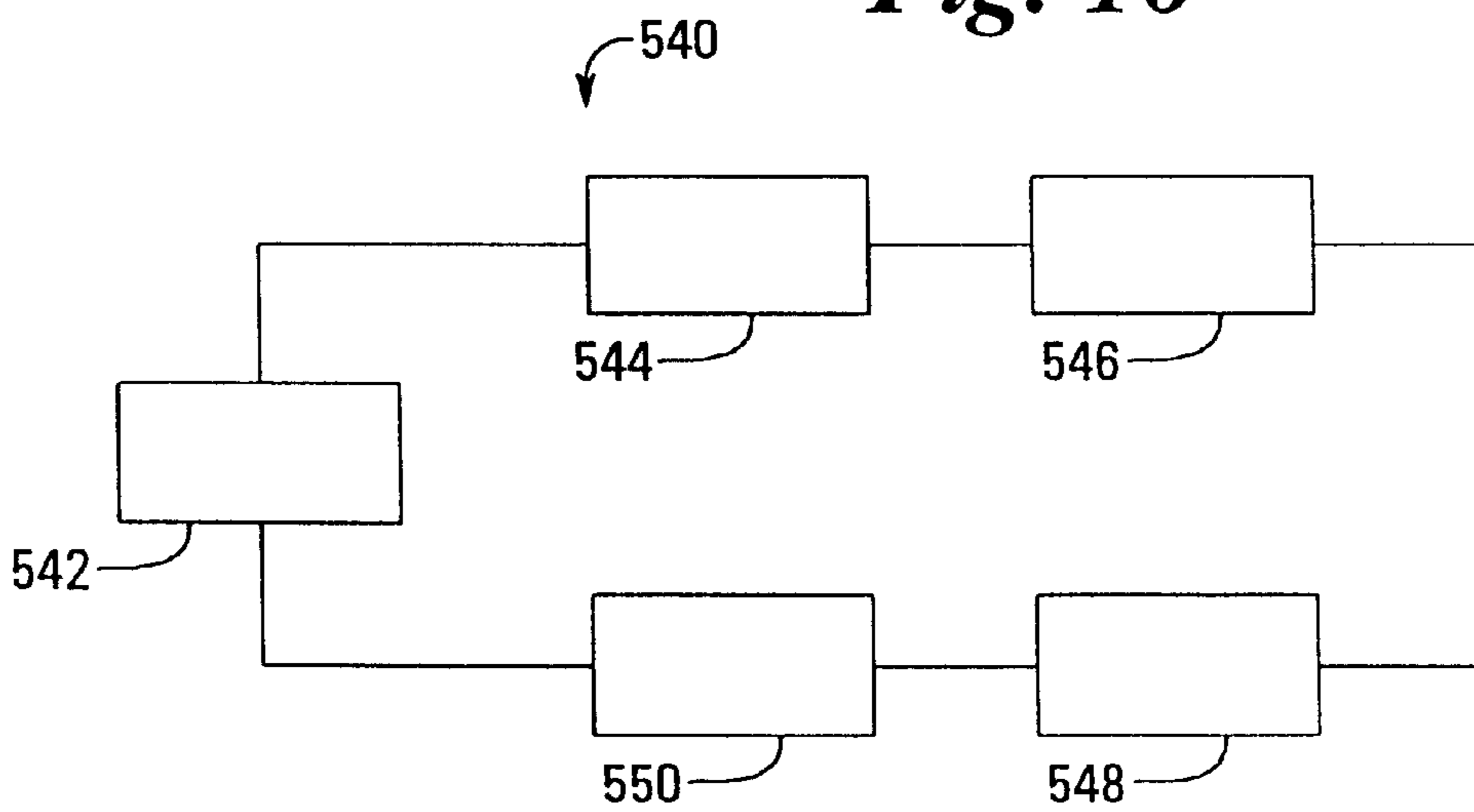


Fig. 17

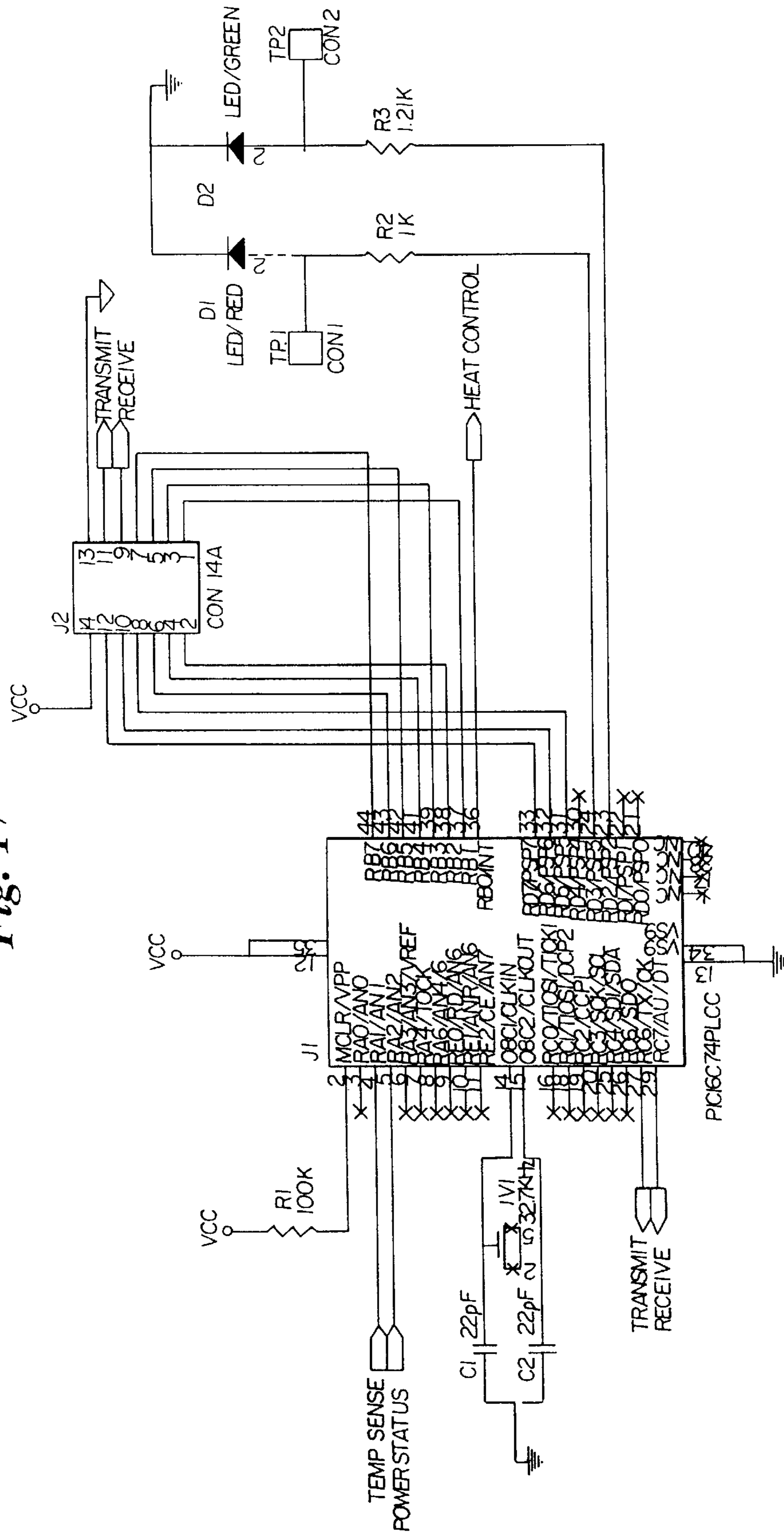


Fig. 18

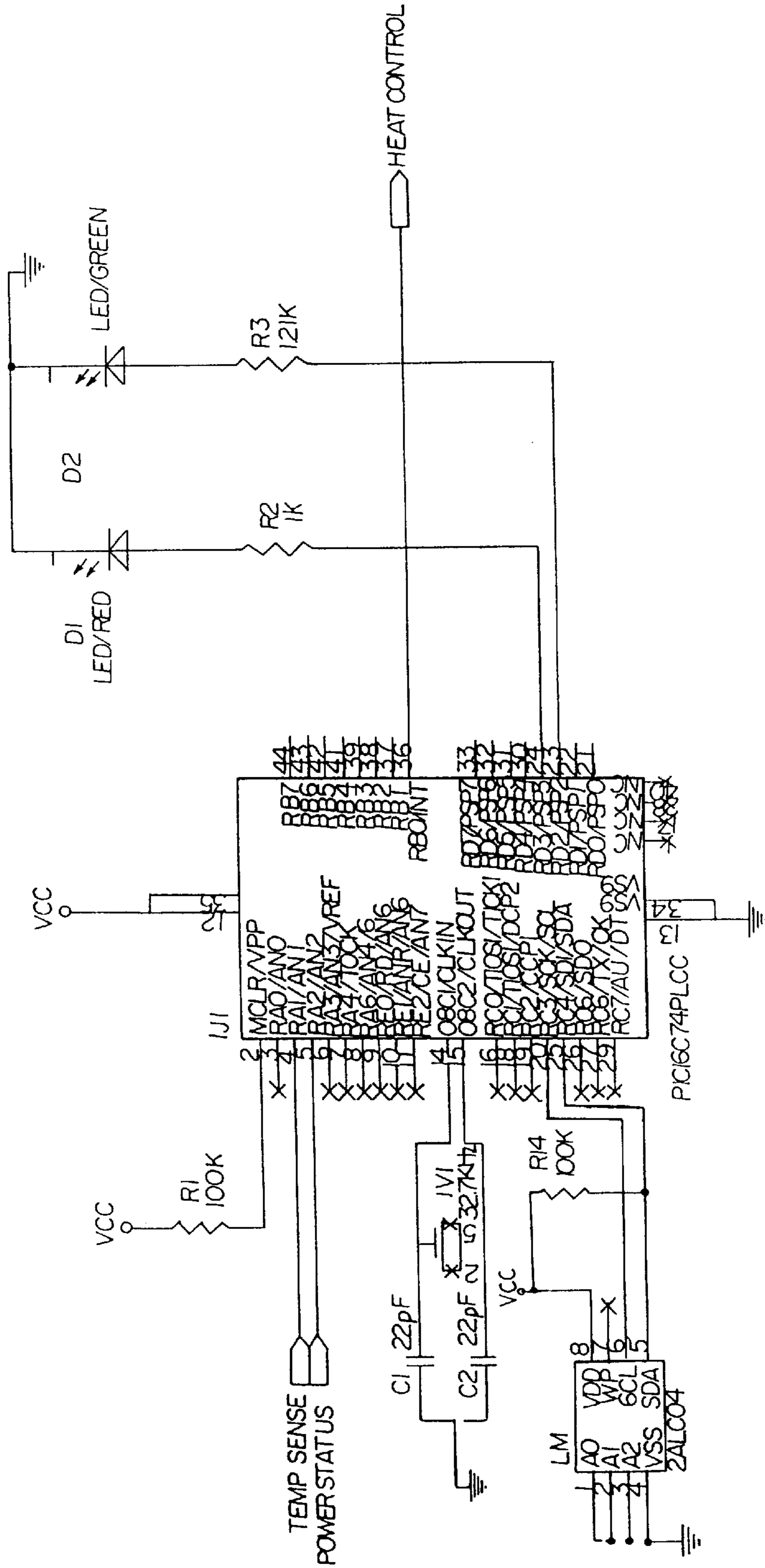


Fig. 19

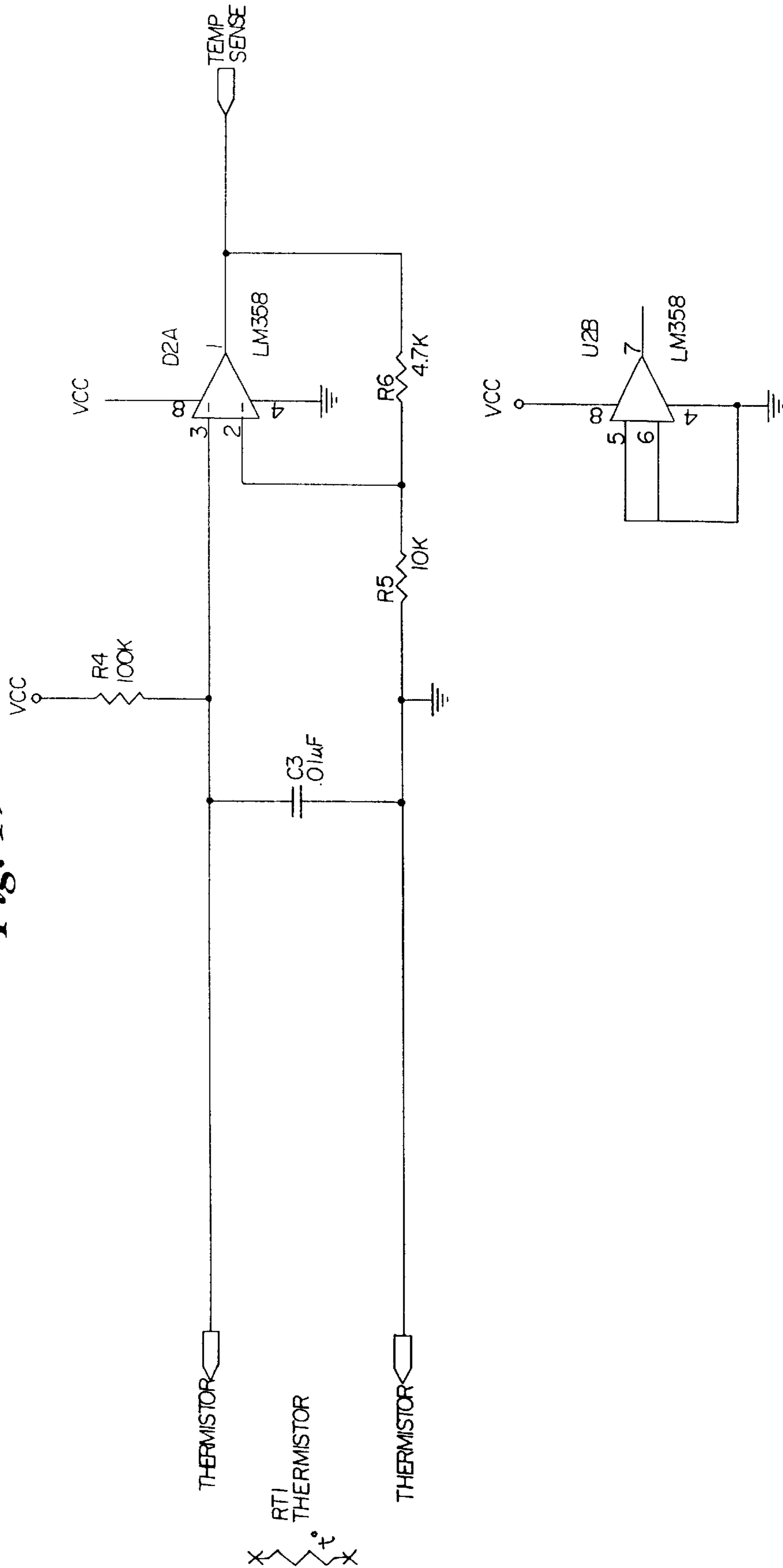
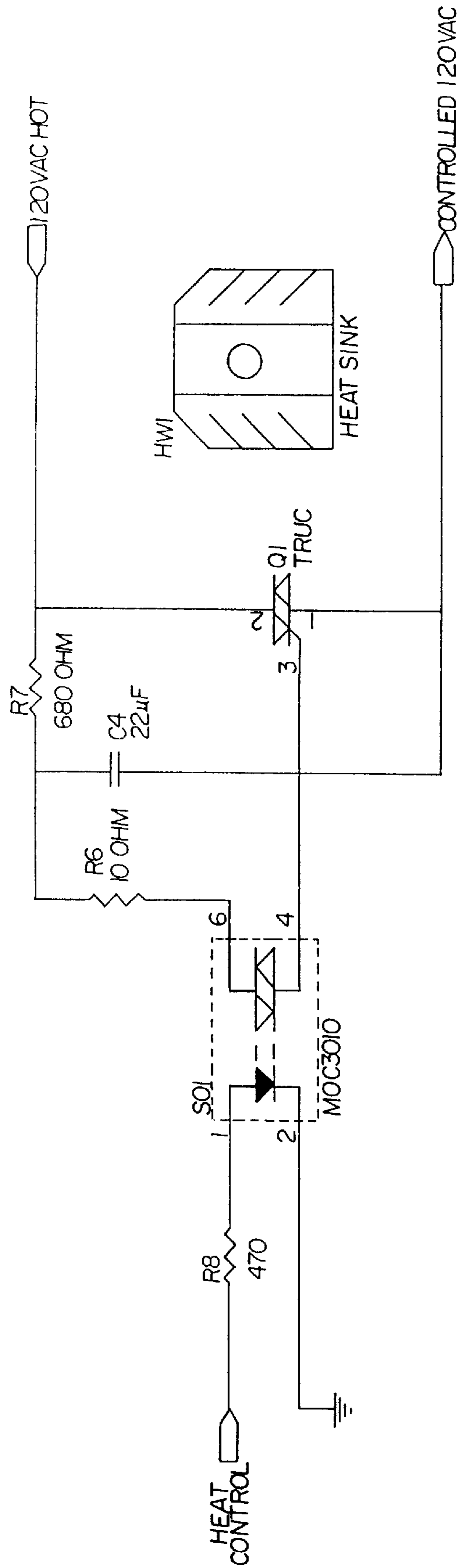


Fig. 20



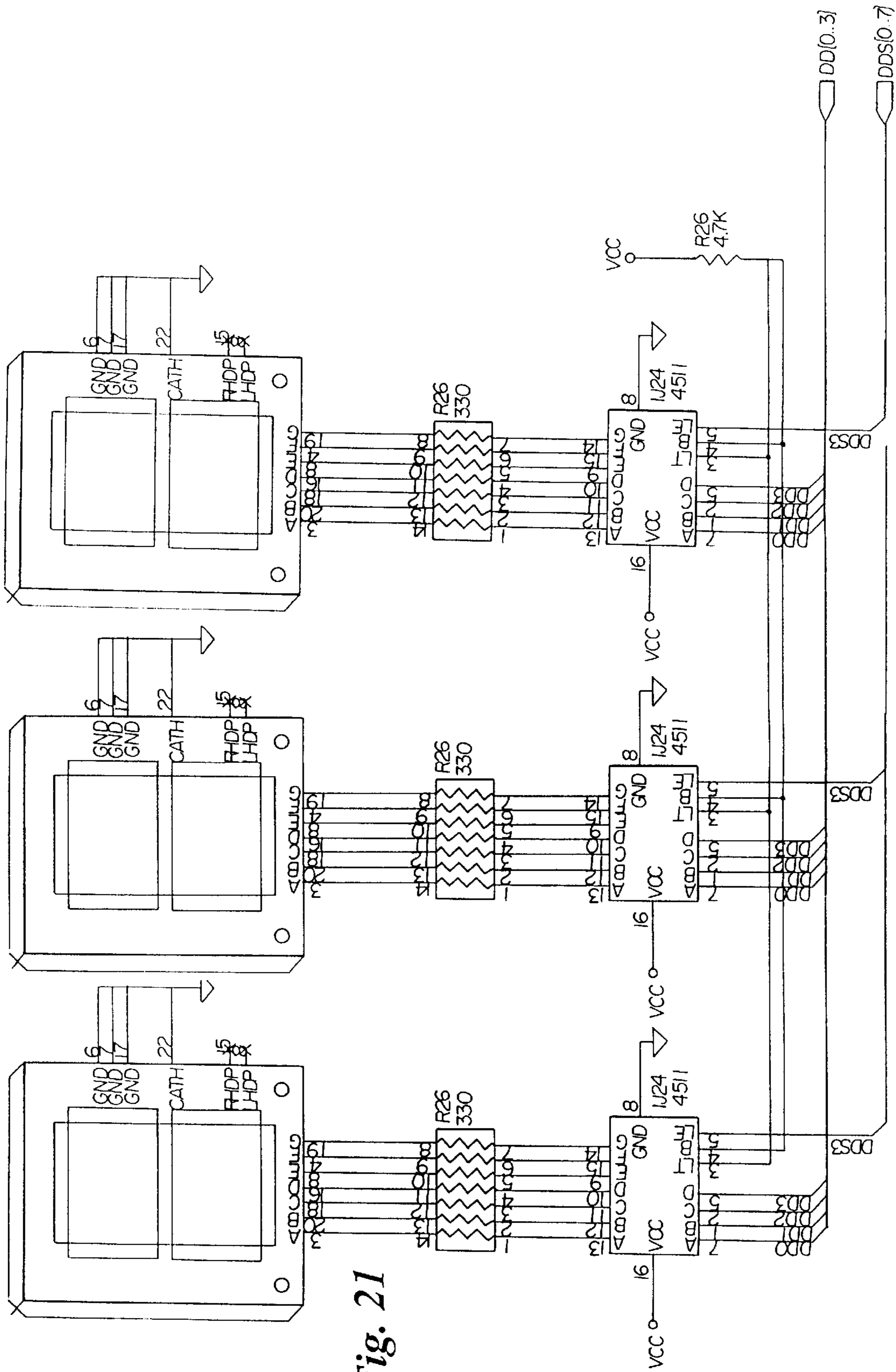


Fig. 21

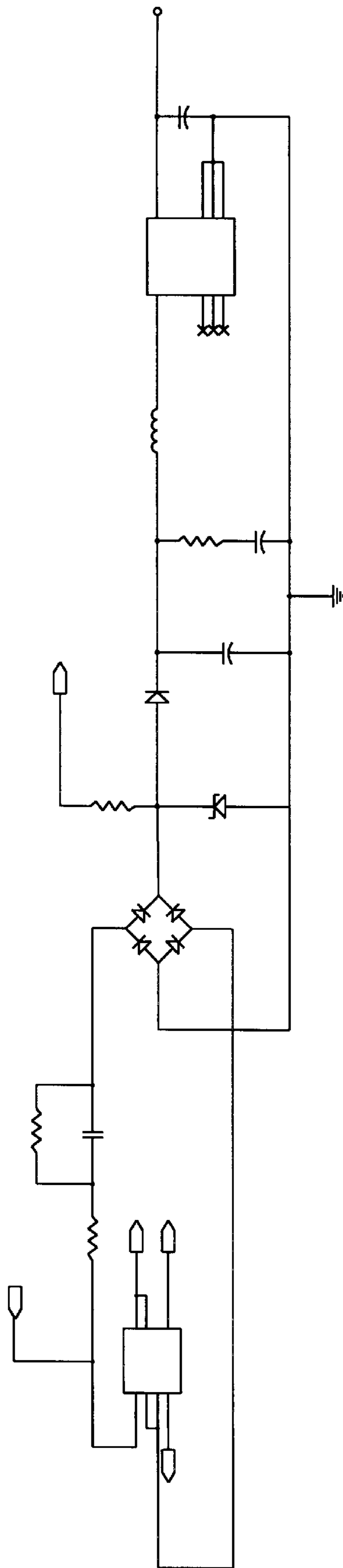


FIG. 22

FIG. 23

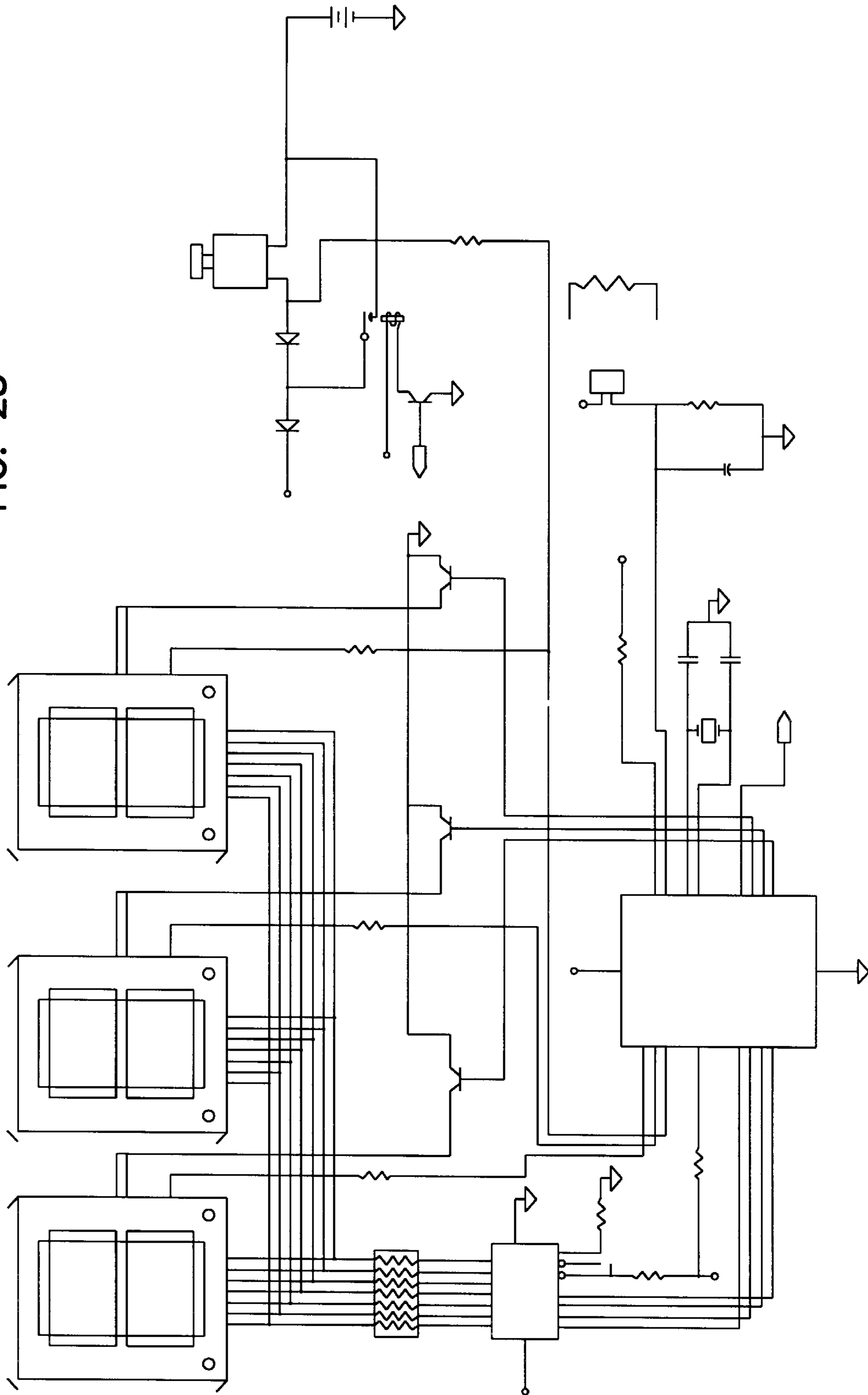


Fig. 25

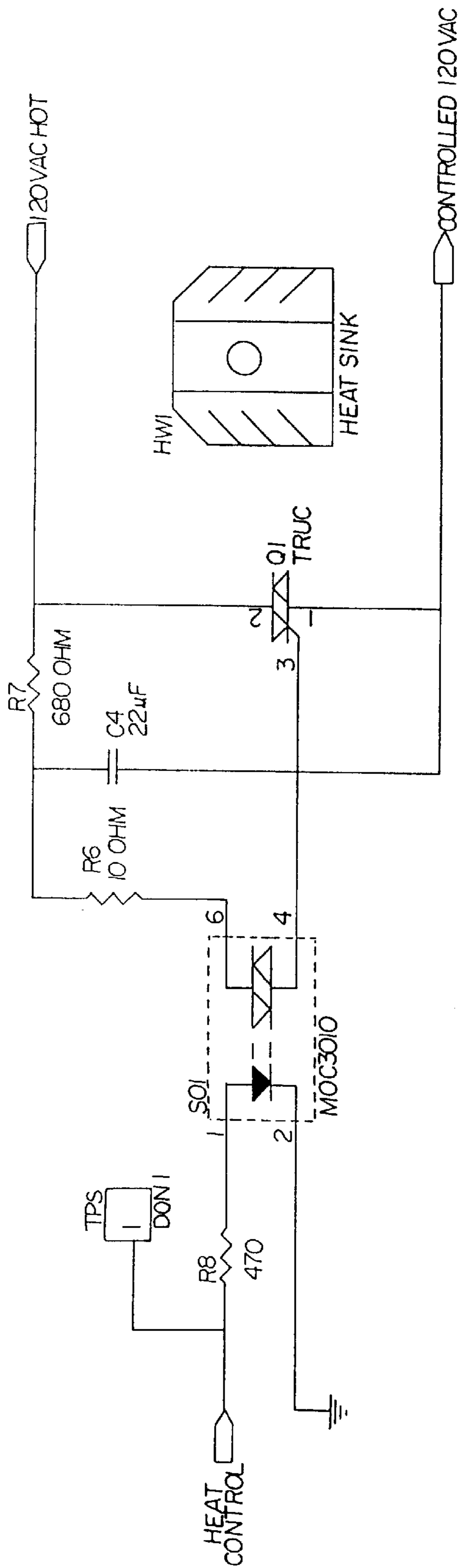


FIG. 26

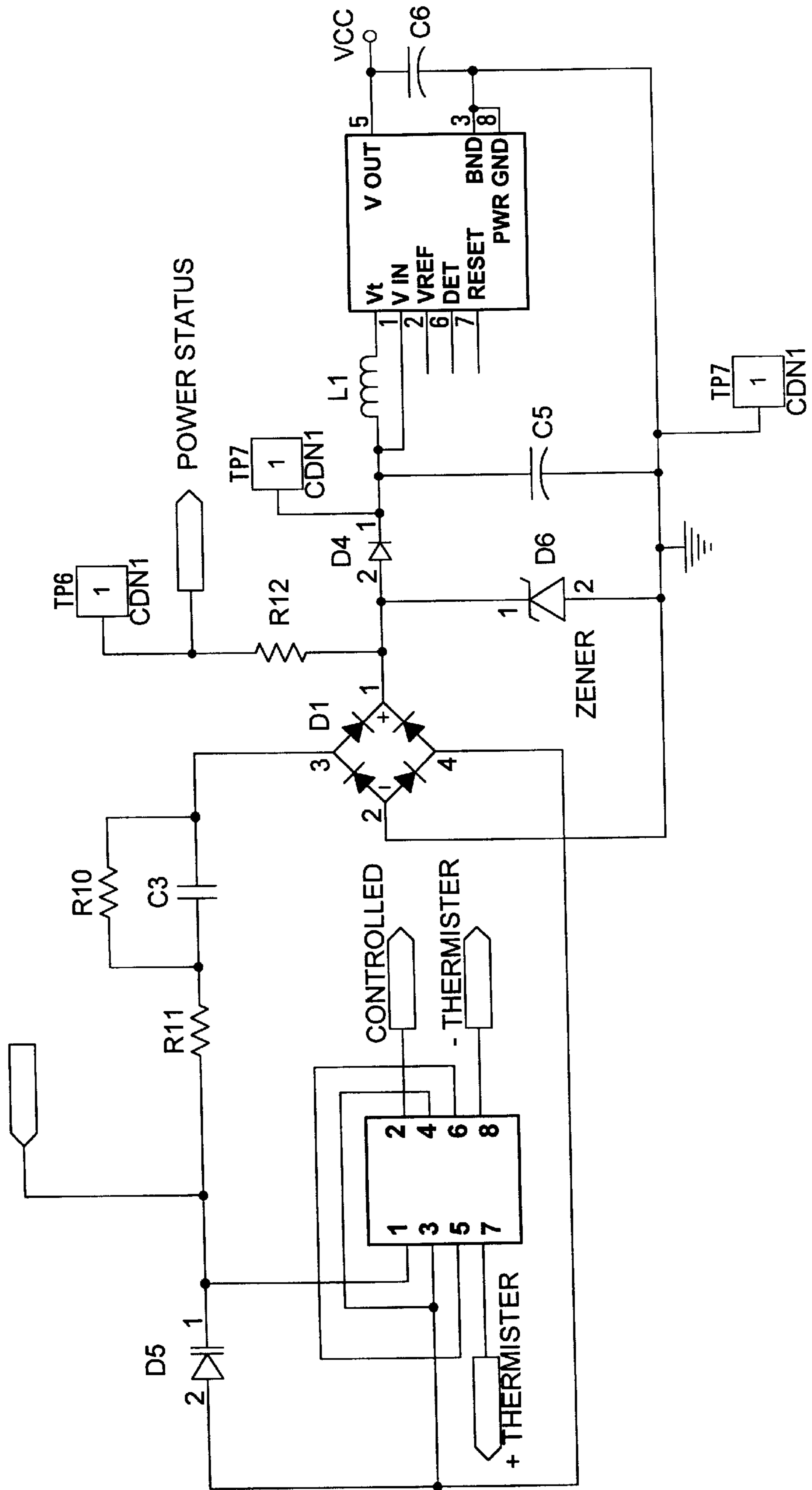


FIG. 27

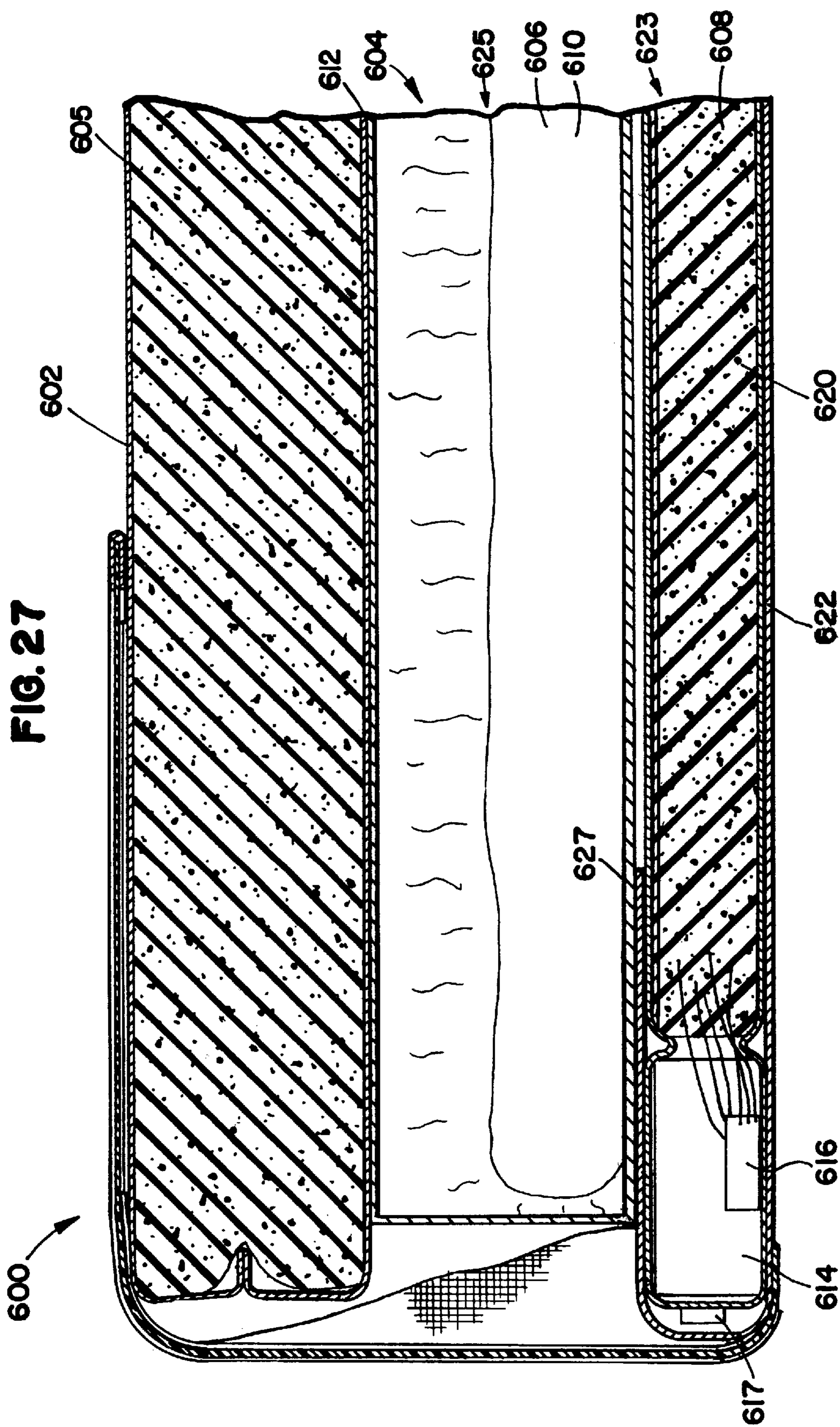


FIG. 28

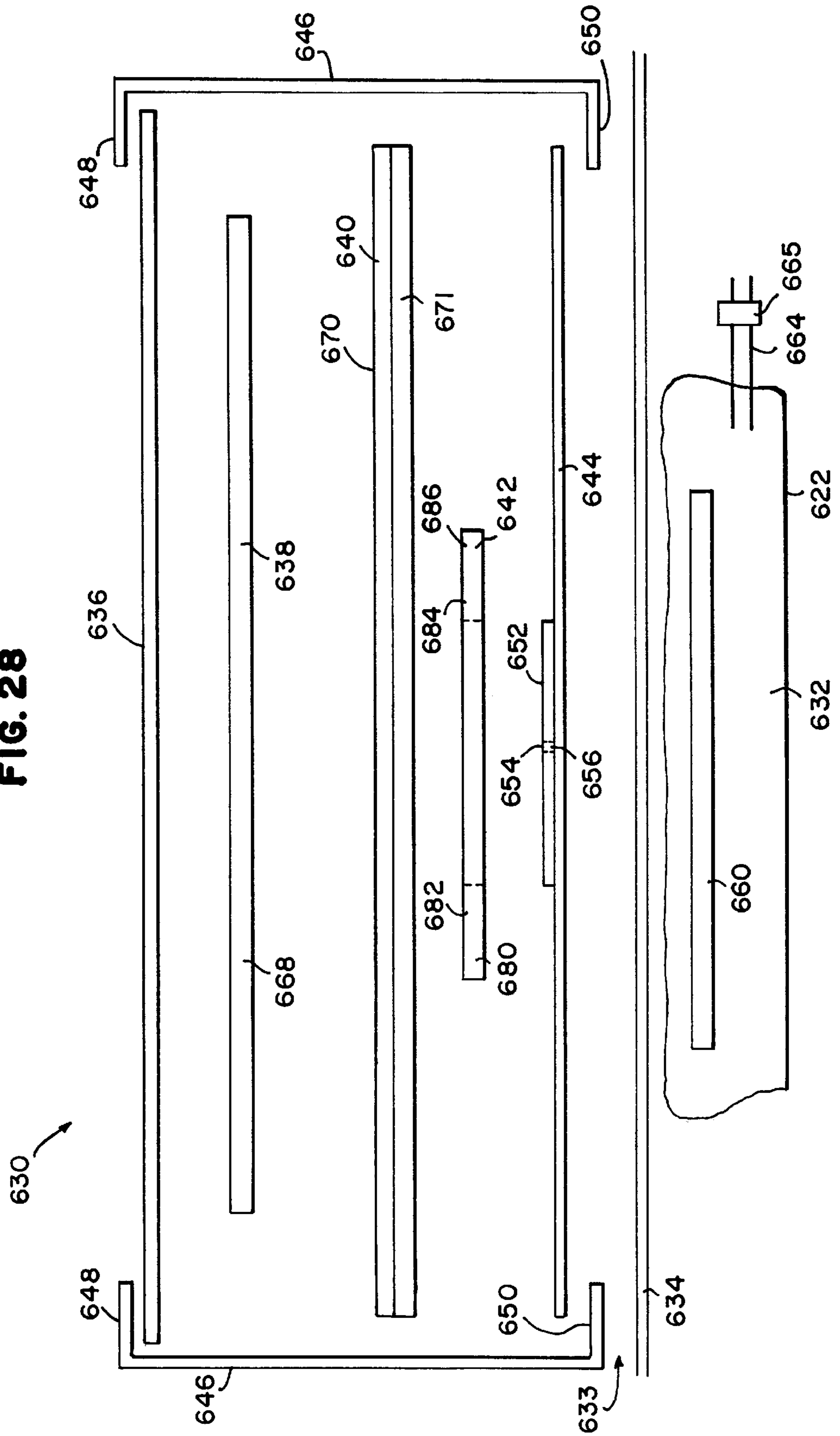


FIG. 29

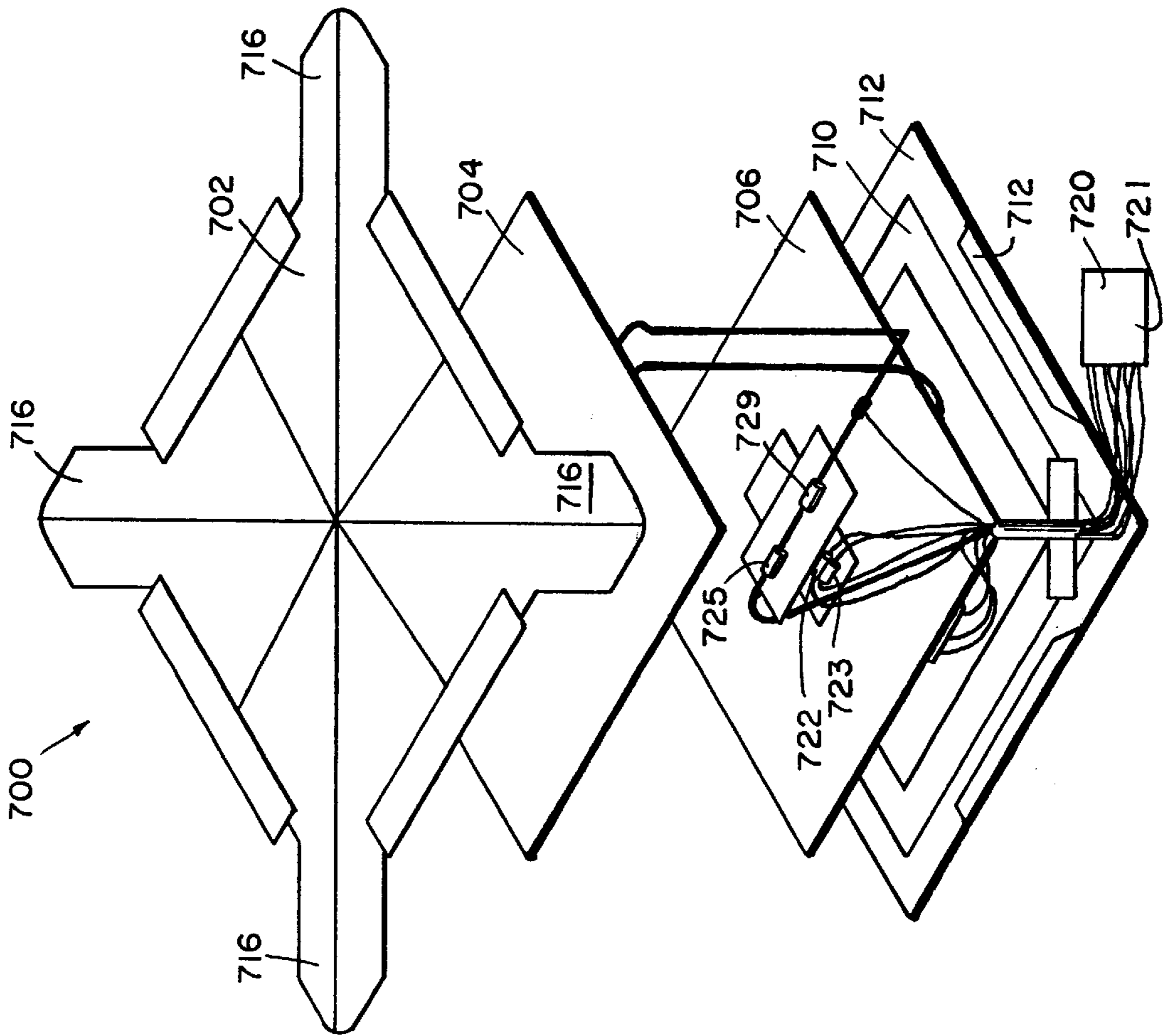


FIG. 30

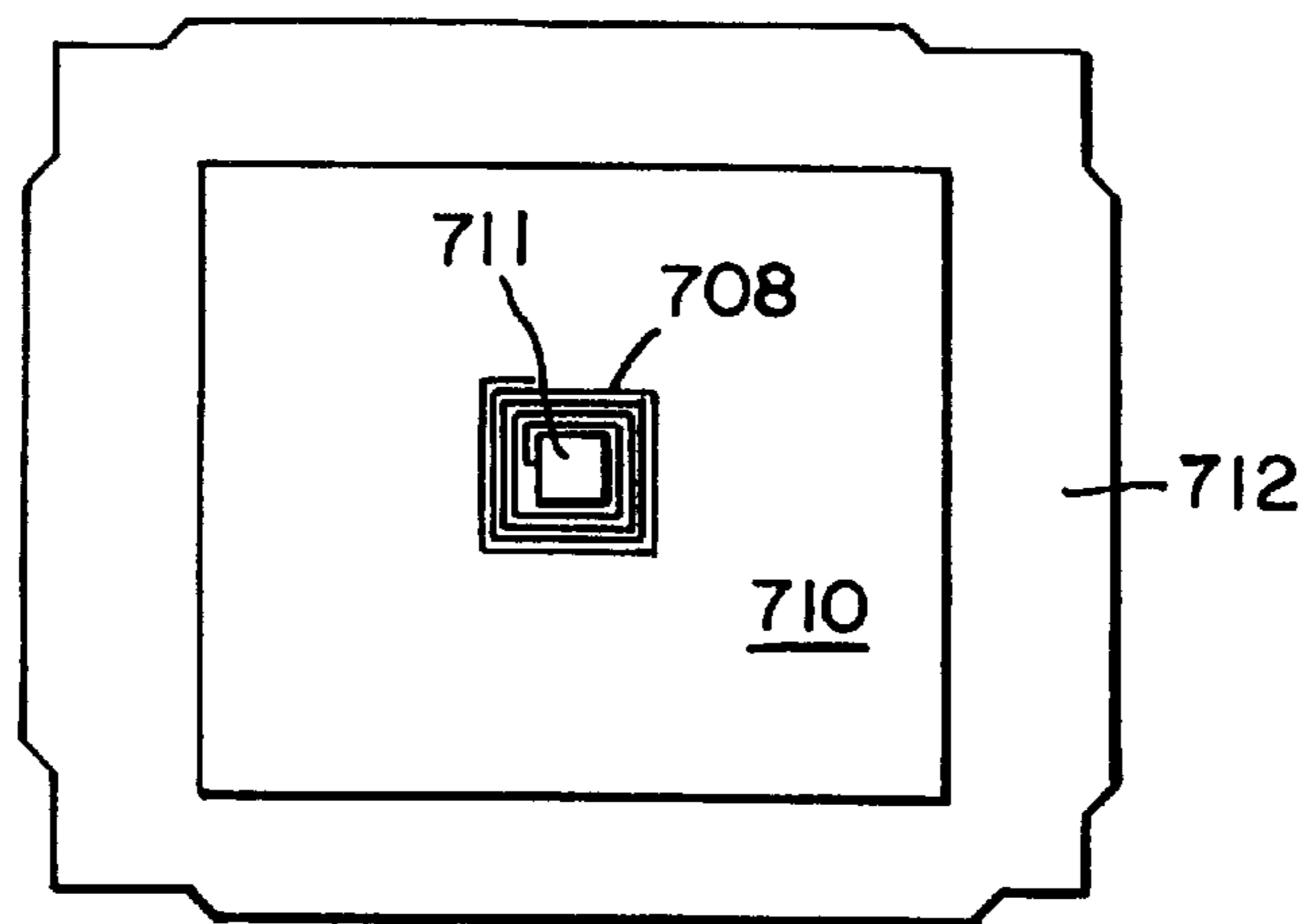
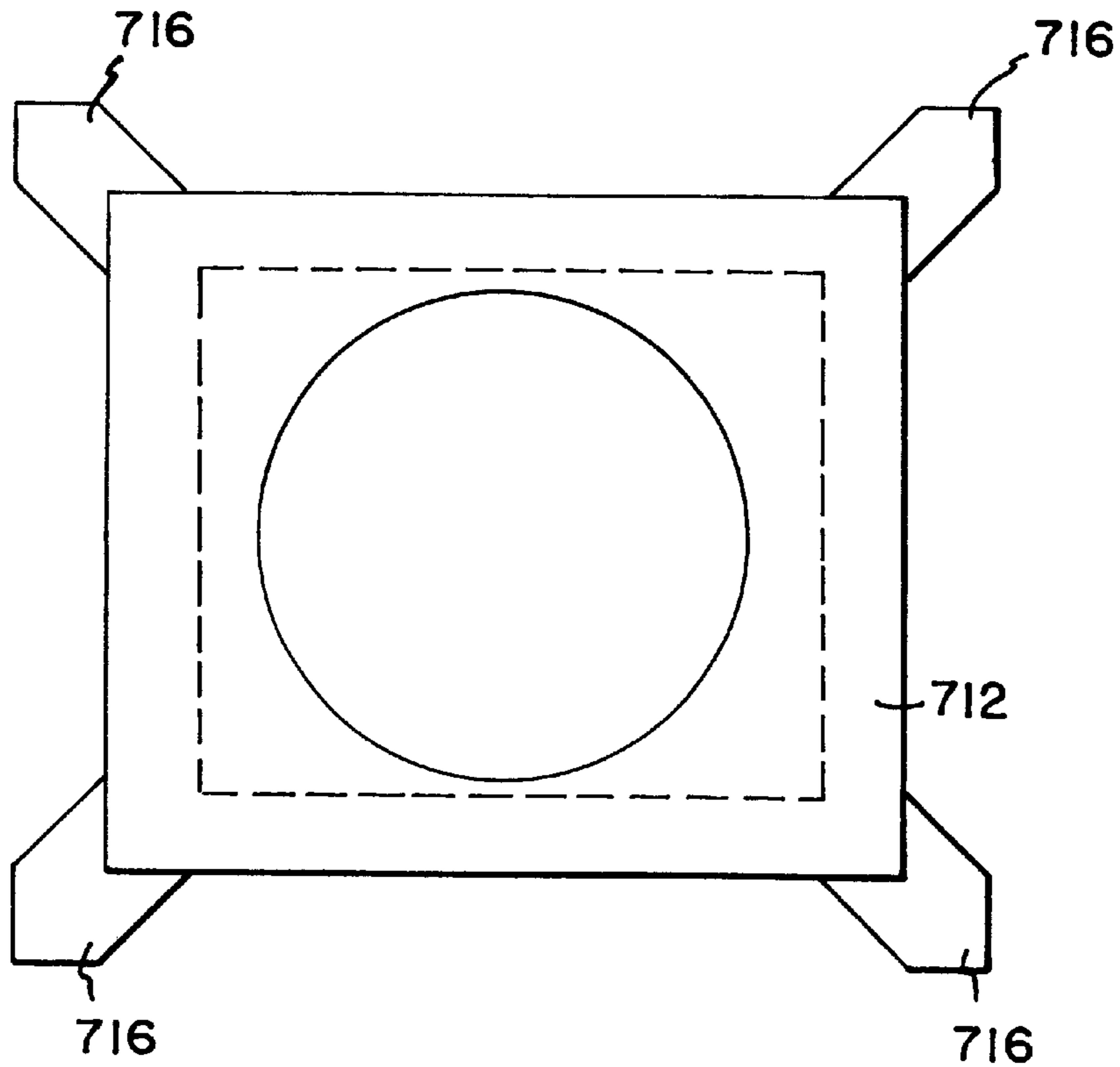


FIG. 31

FIG. 32

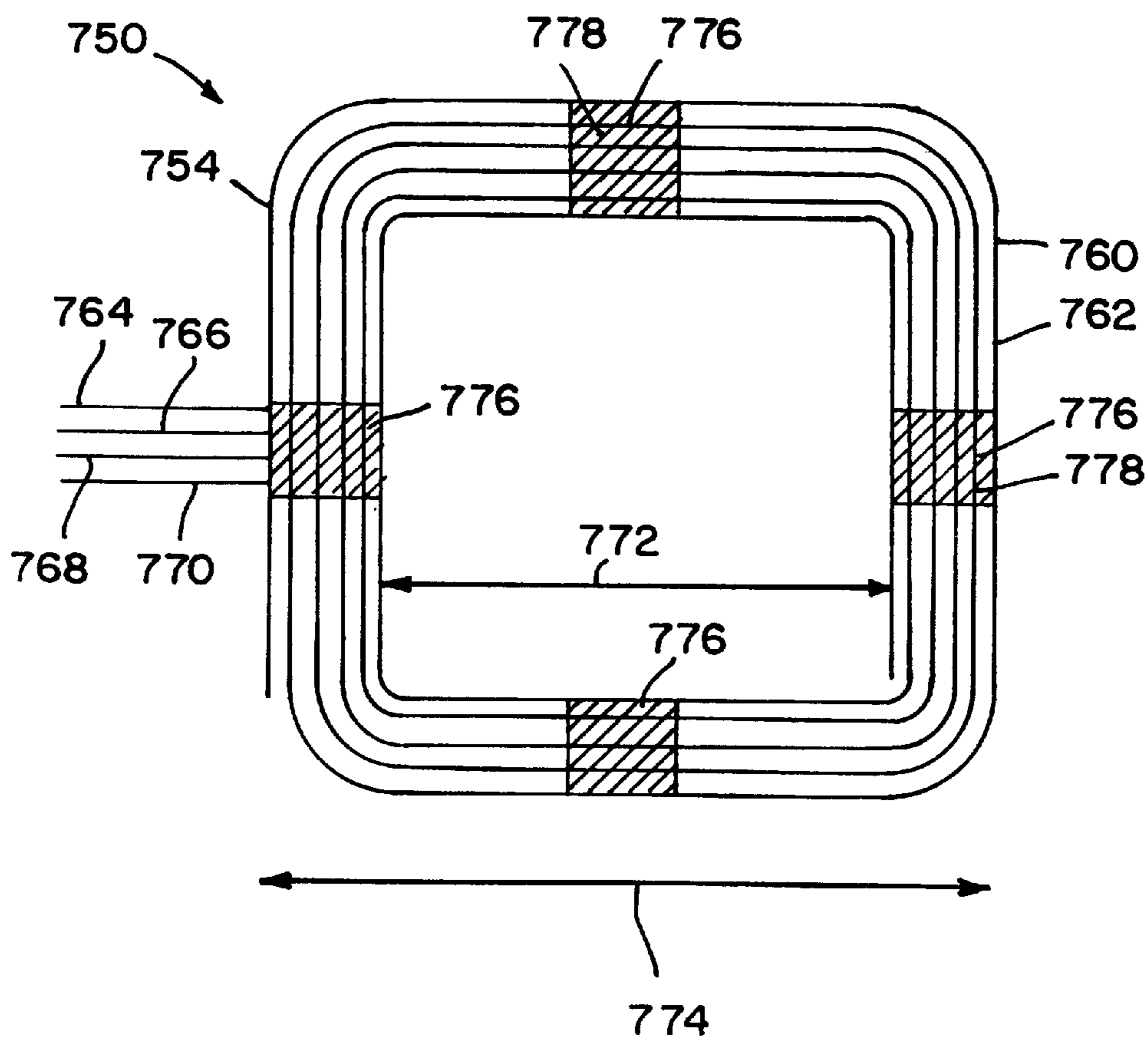
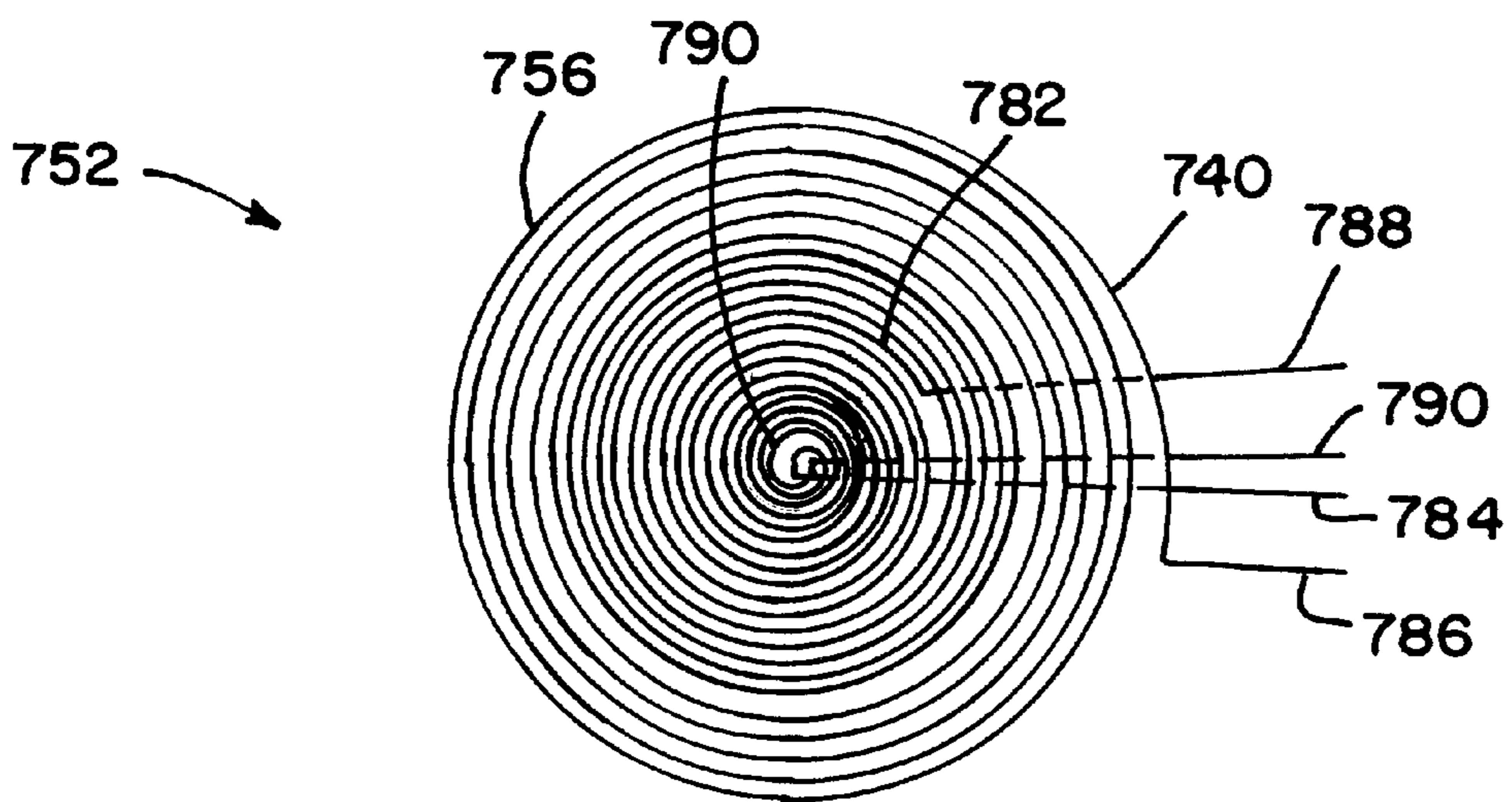


FIG. 33



APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR HEATED FOOD DELIVERY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/747,181 that was filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on Dec. 21, 2000 issued May 7, 2002, as U.S. Pat. No. 6,384,387. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/747,181 is a continuation in part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/611,761 that was filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on Jul. 7, 2000; issued Aug. 13, 2002, as U.S. Pat. No. 6,433,313. United States patent application Ser. No. 09/611,761 is a continuation in part of United States patent application Ser. No. 09/504,550 that was filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on Feb. 15, 2000; issued Mar. 5, 2002, as U.S. Pat. No. 6,353,208. The entire disclosures of U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 09/747,181, 09/611,761 and 09/504,550 are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a delivery apparatus for keeping an article warm during transport, a delivery apparatus assembly for charging a delivery apparatus, a heater for heating an article, and a method for delivering an article.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Food products, such as pizza, are frequently prepared and cooked at a store location. The prepared food product is then delivered to a customer at a home or place of business.

A freshly cooked food product may be stored at the store location awaiting a delivery person's transportation of the food product to the customer. It is common to prepare pizza and store it in a cardboard box. The cardboard box is placed under a heat lamp awaiting pickup by a delivery person. The delivery person then stores the cardboard box in a thermally insulated carrying case for delivery to the consumer. Despite these methods, the product may lose heat during storage and transportation and the temperature of the product may decrease. If the product becomes too cool, it may become unacceptable to a customer. As a result, attention has been directed at techniques for keeping a food product warm after it has been cooked.

The prior art describes delivery apparatus that can be used to keep food items warm during transportation. For example the following U.S. Patents describe such prior art delivery apparatus: U.S. Pat. No. 5,999,699 to Hyatt; U.S. Pat. No. 5,932,129 to Hyatt; U.S. Pat. No. 5,892,202 to Baldwin et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,880,435 to Bostic; U.S. Pat. No. 5,884,006 to Frohlich et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,750,962 to Hyatt.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A delivery apparatus is provided according to the invention. The delivery apparatus includes a container for holding an article to be delivered and a heater. The container includes a housing forming an interior area and an opening. The opening is provided with a size sufficient to allow movement of the article from outside the container to within the interior area, and from within the interior area to outside the container. The heater is constructed and arranged for placement within the interior area and is provided for heating the article. The heater includes an electrically conductive coil and an electrical resistance heating element. The electrically conductive coil provides an electric current when exposed to

a magnetic field. The electrical resistance heating element is provided in electrical connectivity with the electrically conductive coil.

The electrically conductive coil can include a primary coil and a secondary coil. The primary coil can be used for energizing or powering the electrical resistance heating element. The secondary coil can be provided for energizing or powering the enunciating device that can be included as part of the delivery apparatus. The enunciating device preferably includes a temperature sensor for sensing temperature within the interior area of the container, a temperature display for displaying temperature conditions within the interior area of the container, and a controller for controlling the enunciating device.

A delivery apparatus assembly is provided according to the invention. The delivery apparatus assembly includes the delivery apparatus and an induction range. The induction range includes a magnetic field generator for generating a magnetic field from electrical energy. The induction range can include a power cord for connecting the magnetic field generator to an electrical current power source. Preferably, the induction range is constructed to operate based on a 120 volt line voltage input or a 220 volt line voltage input.

The delivery apparatus can be characterized as a "cordless" delivery apparatus because of the absence of a cord extending from the delivery apparatus outside of the container for attachment to a power source. Instead, power is generated within the heater by the electrically conductive coil provided in the presence of a magnetic field generated by the induction range. By providing the delivery apparatus as "cordless," the user can avoid having to plug the delivery apparatus into an outlet for charging the heater.

A heater for heating an article is provided according to the invention. The heater includes an electrically conductive coil, an electrical resistance heating element, a heat sink, and a binder. The electrically conductive coil provides an electric current when exposed to a magnetic field created by an induction range. The electrical resistance heating element is provided for generating heat and is an electrical connectivity with the electrically conductive coil. That is, the electrically conductive coil provides current for operating the electrical resistance heating element. The heatsink is provided for storing heat generated by the electrical resistance heating element and releasing heat to heat an article. The binder is provided for holding the electrically conductive coil, the electrical resistance heating element, and the heat sink together. The binder can be provided as a separate container for enclosing and containing the heater components. Alternatively, the binder can be provided as a clip for holding the heater components together.

A method for delivering food is provided by the invention. The method includes a step of placing a delivery apparatus in a magnetic field to generate heat within the delivery apparatus, and then placing food within the interior area of the delivery apparatus. The method preferably includes a step of transporting the delivery apparatus containing food to a consumer. The step of placing food within the interior area preferably takes place after the apparatus is removed from the magnetic field, but can take place before the delivery apparatus is placed in the magnetic field or while the delivery apparatus is provided in the magnetic field.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective illustration of the delivery apparatus according to the principles of the present invention along with a pizza box partially inserted into the delivery apparatus.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the heater according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the heater according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is an exploded view of the assembly of the heater according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a wiring diagram of the heater according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a controller according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an alternative controller according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is an exemplary temperature versus time chart showing one possible control scheme according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the heater of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a thermostat and fuse assembly of the invention provided in FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a pizza delivery bag that includes a temperature enunciating device according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a sectional view of the pizza delivery bag of FIG. 11 taken along line 12—12.

FIGS. 13(a)–(c) is a diagrammatic view of exemplary visual temperature displays according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 14 is a diagrammatic view of an exemplary audio temperature display according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 15 is a functional block diagram illustrating operation of the enunciating device according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 16 is a functional block diagram illustrating operation of the enunciating device according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 17 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 18 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 19 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 20 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 21 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 22 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 23 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 24 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 25 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 26 is an exemplary electronic schematic diagram according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 27 is a sectional view of an alternative embodiment of a pizza delivery bag that includes a heater powered by induction according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 28 is a diagrammatic view of components of a heater powered by induction and an induction range according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 29 is an exploded perspective view of a heater powered by induction according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 30 is a bottom view of a heater powered induction according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 31 is a top cutaway view of a heater powered by induction according to the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 32 is a top view of a dual stacked coil according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 33 is a top view of a dual planar coil according to the principles of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference now to the various figures in which identical elements are identically numbered throughout, a description of the preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be provided. The present invention will be described with reference to a delivery apparatus for food products. In particular, the present invention will be described with reference to a pizza delivery bag for transporting pizzas. It is customary to place cooked pizza in individual cardboard boxes. While the invention is being described in the context of a preferred embodiment, it will be appreciated that the invention can be used in a wide variety of applications for storing and/or transporting articles where it is desired to maintain the articles at an elevated temperature relative to ambient temperature.

Now referring to FIG. 1, a container 10 having an interior area 12 is shown with a heater 14 partially inserted into the interior area 12. The container 10 can be any device having a plurality of walls forming an interior area 12. In a preferred embodiment of the container the walls of the container are insulated. The container 10 also includes an opening 25 constructed for movement of the article 13 in and out of the interior area 12. The interior area 12 can be a single compartment or it can be multiple compartments.

A preferred embodiment of the container 10 is shown in FIG. 1 as pizza bag 11. Pizza bag 11 includes bottom wall 18, top wall 16, back wall 20 and first and second sidewalls 22 and 24. The walls 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 of pizza bag 11 are insulated walls.

The container 10 also includes a flap 26 for covering the opening 25. The flap 26 can be any device for covering the opening 25. The purpose of the flap 26 is to prevent heat from escaping from the interior area of the container 10. The flap 26 could be an extension of any combination of walls 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24. The extension of any of these walls would be constructed to substantially cover the opening 25. Alternatively, the flap 26 could be a separate piece that is fastened to the container 10 to cover the opening 25. While the flap 26 does not have to have a fastener, it is preferred. The flap 26 could be an extension of top wall 16 zippered to an extension of bottom wall 18, for example.

In a preferred embodiment the flap 26 is an extension 27 of top wall 16. The extension 27 is draped down over the opening 25 and is slightly longer in the vertical direction than the opening 25. The free end of the extension 27 wraps around to the bottom wall 18 and is attached to the bottom wall 18 with hook and loop fastener 28. A mating hook and loop fastener is provided on the bottom wall 18.

An article 13 is shown partially received by the container 10. The article 13 can be any item that needs to be heated or maintained at a temperature above ambient temperature. The

article **13** could be a food item or it could be a non-food item. In the case of food, the article **13** could be the food itself without any packaging or it could be the food and its associated packaging. In a preferred embodiment, the article **13** is a pizza box **21** including a pizza inside the pizza box **21**. The article **13** could also be two or more pizza boxes **21**.

FIG. 2 shows the heater **14** in the absence of the bag **11**. Heater **14** is any device that releases heat energy. Heater **14** can come in many different configurations. A preferred embodiment of the heater **14** is a “wrap heater”. A heater can be called a wrap heater when it wraps an article to be kept warm. That is, it wraps or heats at least two sides of an article to be kept warm. An exemplary wrap heater is described in U.S. application Ser. No. 09/267,182 which is assigned to Vesture Corporation the assignee of the above-identified application and which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. FIG. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of the heater **14**, which is wrap heater **29**.

Wrap heater **29** includes a cover **35**. The cover includes anything that covers the heating grid and, if present, the heat sink of the heater **14**. The cover can be a number of things including but not limited to a bag with a single compartment for receiving the heating grid and heat sink. The cover can be a hard-shell container.

In a preferred embodiment, the cover **35** of the wrap heater **29** has a first heating sleeve **30** and a second heating sleeve **32**. An extension **34** is provided connecting the first heating sleeve **30** to the second heating sleeve **32**. The wrap heater **29** is provided for heating a food product such that the first heating sleeve **30** is on one side of the food product and the second heating sleeve **32** is on the other side of the food product. The first and second heating sleeves **30** and **32** and the extension **34** are preferably made of a 210 to 400 denier nylon.

Each of the first heating sleeve **30** and second heating sleeve **32** include an inside surface **15** and an outside surface **17**. The inside surface **15** provides a surface which is generally the closest surface of the wrap heater **29** to the article being heated. The outer surface **17** provides a surface that is closest to the bag **11** in which the wrap heater **29** is provided. The inside surface **15** and the outer surface **17** are preferably attached together along their edges **19** to contain the internal components and to prevent foreign matter from entering into the internal components of the heater **14**. Preferably, the inside surface **15** and the outer surface **17** are sewn together along their edges **19**. A hook and loop fastener **21** is sewn to the outer surface **17** of the receiving sleeves **30** and **32**. A hook and loop fastener is also sewn to the pocket side of the top wall **16**. The first hook and loop fastener **21** can be easily fastened to the hook and loop fastener **23** on the container thereby holding the wrap heater **29** in the interior area **12** of the bag **11**. An identical system of hook and loop fasteners can be used to attach the outside surface **17** of the second receiving sleeve **32** to the pocket side of the bottom wall **16** of the bag **11**.

The power cord **38** is adapted to be plugged into a power source with plug **40**. The power source may be an alternating current source such as a wall outlet or it may be any other power source including a direct current power source. The power cord **38** is attached to the wrap heater **29** via a sleeve **42** that is stitched to the second heating sleeve **32**. The sleeve **42** is preferably of large enough diameter such that the plug **46** can be pulled through the sleeve for easy removal from the wrap heater **29**. The power cord **38** rounds a corner of the wrap heater **29** and travels along the extension **34**. A sleeve **44** holds the power cord **38** to the extension **34**. The sleeve

44 is preferably attached to the extension with a fastener such as a hook and loop fastener so that cord **38** and plug **46** can easily be removed from the wrap heater **29**. A female plug **46** and the male plug **48** connect the cord **38** to cord **50**. The purpose of the plugs **46** and **48** are to allow for replacement of the cord **38** along with plugs **46** and **40** without having to replace the entire wrap heater **29**. Additionally, the ability to remove cord **38** with associated plugs **40** and **46** allows for easy replacement with different cords and plugs that can be used in countries with different power sources.

Cord **50** is connected to the electronics residing in a box **64** (shown in FIG. 3) that resides in sleeve **36**. The wrap heater **29** includes the controller sleeve **36** in which a controller or a portion of a controller (not shown in FIG. 2) may be placed. Sleeve **36** is accessible from the food product receiving area of the bag **11** via an opening that is normally secured shut with a hook and loop fastener.

First and second light sources **52** and **54** are shown attached to the second heating sleeve **32**. The light sources **52** and **54** are attached to the second heating sleeve **32** via grommets (not shown).

FIG. 3 shows more detail of the wrap heater **29** of FIG. 2. In FIG. 3 the wrap heater **29** is laid open such that first heating sleeve **30**, second heating sleeve **32** and extension **34** are in the same plane. The first heating sleeve **30** defines a pocket **56** and the second heating sleeve defines a pocket **58**. In the normal operation of the wrap heater **29**, assemblies **60** and **62** are located in the pockets **56** and **58** respectively. In normal operation the pockets **56** and **58** would be sewn shut with the assemblies **60** and **62** located inside the pockets **56** and **58** respectively so that the assemblies **60** and **62** cannot slide out. In FIG. 3 the assemblies **60** and **62** are shown outside the pockets **56** and **58** for ease of illustration.

The first heating sleeve **30** is separated from the extension **34** by a first crease **31**. The second heating sleeve **32** is separated from the extension **34** by a second crease **33**. The creases **31** and **33** allow the wrap heater **10** to generally wrap an article for heating. In the case of a pizza provided in a pizza box, the first sleeve **30** can be provided covering the top of the pizza box, and the second heating sleeve **32** can be provided underneath the pizza box. The creases **31** and **33** also result in a pocket **57** located in the extension **34**. Pocket **57** preferably contains a layer of polyester insulation. A layer of polyester insulation is also placed in the pockets **56** and **58** between the respective assemblies **60** and **62** and respective outer surfaces **17**. This insulation further prevents heat loss to the outside environment.

Power cord **50** that provides electrical power to the wrap heater **29** is connected to the electronics in box **64**. The box **64** is preferably an aluminum box with ventilation holes. The box **64** protects and supports a circuit board contained within box **64**. The circuit board contained in box **64** includes electrical components and circuitry that make up a part of the controller. The term “controller” is not limited to the electronics located in the box **64** but could also include other components such as sensors and switches that will be described below. Furthermore, the term “controller” does not require all of the elements in the box **64** but could comprise a smaller subset of elements.

While a brief description of the electrical connections is provided here in conjunction with FIG. 3, a more detailed discussion is set forth below in the discussion of FIG. 5. Two wires **70** and **72** connect the first light source **52** to the electronics in box **64**. Likewise, two wires **74** and **76** connect the second light source **54** to the electronics in the box **64**.

The wires **70**, **72**, **74**, and **76** can travel along the bottom of assembly **62** between the assembly **62** and the outer surface **17**. Preferably the wires **70**, **72**, **74** and **76** travel between the assembly **62** and the inside surface **15**. When the assemblies **60** and **62** are placed inside the pockets **56** and **58**, the light sources **52** and **54** can be seen through the window **51** at holes **53** and **55**. The window **51** is preferably a clear flexible plastic material that is sewn to the inside surface **15**. The light sources are preferably light emitting diodes (LED) with the first light source **52** being a red LED and the second light source **54** being a green LED. Each light source **52** and **54** has at least a first state in which a first level of light intensity is released and a second state in which a second level of light intensity is released. In a preferred embodiment, the first state of both light sources **52** and **54** is equivalent to the LED being turned on such that it releases light. In a preferred embodiment, the second state of both light sources **52** and **54** is equivalent to the LED being turned off such that no light is released.

FIG. 4 illustrates an exploded view of the elements of the assembly **62**. Note that in the preferred embodiment the assembly **60** is very similar to assembly **62**. Therefore, the discussion of assembly **62** below can be applied to assembly **60**.

Assembly **62** includes a heating grid **80** that is preferably a mica high watt density heating grid. For purposes of the present invention the term "high watt density heating grid" defines a heating grid with a watt density equal to or greater than 2.5 watts per square inch. In a preferred embodiment the heating grid **80** is a 300 watt mica heating grid with an area of 100 square inches (10 inch by 10 inch square) resulting in 3.0 watts per square inch. The heating grid can be constructed of other materials that can handle the high watt density required for this invention.

Assembly **62** also includes a heat sink **84** that is in thermally conductive contact with the heating grid **80** so that a portion of the heat generated by the heating grid **80** flows into the heat sink **84**. The heat energy in the heat sink **84** is then released for heating the article such as the pizza. The heat sink should have a phase change temperature of at least 300° F. It is desired that the heat sink have a specific heat on the order of the specific heat of polycarbonate or higher. It is also a design consideration to have a heat sink with a relatively low density. For example, a number of metals are too dense and thus would result in a very heavy delivery apparatus if used as the heat sink. Some exemplary materials that might be used as a heat sink are aluminum and resins or polymers. The heat sink **84** is preferably made of polycarbonate.

The heat sink **84** can be any shape including a square, rectangle, circle or any other shape. The polycarbonate heat sink **84** is preferably in the shape shown in FIG. 4. This preferred shape of the polycarbonate heat sink **84** is essentially a square central portion **85** with four wings **87**, one wing extending from each corner of the square central portion. The advantage of the wings **87** is that they extend over the corners of the cardboard box that holds the pizza. The corners of the cardboard box are the strongest part of the cardboard box. Therefore, the wings **87** in conjunction with the stronger corners of the cardboard box prevent the heat sink from pressing against the central part of the box. Pressure on the central part of the box would cause pressure into the pizza itself including the cheese resulting in a less desirable food product.

The ridges **89** are depressed as compared to the rest of the polycarbonate heat sink **84** and these ridges **89** become

further depressed as they slope toward the center **91** of the polycarbonate heat sink **84**. That is, the center **91** of the polycarbonate heat sink **84** is closer to the heating grid than the rest of the polycarbonate heat sink **84**. This depression in the heat sink **84** accounts for stresses caused by thermal expansion and contraction of the heat sink **84**. The depression prevents materials from warping and therefore restricting the space in the cover **35**.

The layer **86** directs the heat energy from the heating grid **80** toward the polycarbonate heat sink **84**. The layer **86** is preferably two layers of fiberglass matting, such as maniglass material, each having dimensions the same as the heating grid **80** such as 10 inches by 10 inches. Each of the two maniglass layers is preferably about one eighth of an inch thick. An advantage of using maniglass for layer **86** is that maniglass is capable of withstanding high temperatures without emitting unpleasant odors.

The layer **88** is a structural element that holds all the elements of the assembly **62** together. Preferably the layer **88** is a sheet of aluminum. The dimensions of the layer **88** are generally the same as the square formed by the central portion of the heat sink **84** that is 12 inches long by 12 inches wide. The layer **88** further includes four flaps **90** that are also preferably made of aluminum. The flaps **90** extend beyond the square shape of the layer **88** and are made to wrap around the outer edge **92** of the heat sink **84** so that the heat sink **84** and the layer **88** cover and hold together all the elements of the assembly **62**. In FIG. 4, adhesive tape **94** is shown covering the outer edges **92** of the heat sink **84**. In the final assembly **62**, the flap **90** wraps around the outer edge **92** and then the tape **94** is adhesively attached to cover the flap **90** and a portion of the heat sink **84** as an additional means for keeping the flaps **90** from pulling apart from the heat sink **84**. The tape **94** is preferably a 7 inch strip of TYCO 225 FR tape.

A temperature sensor **100** is electrically connected to the box **64** by wires **102** and **104**. The temperature sensor **100** is any device that is capable of measuring the temperature of the heating grid such that the temperature information can be utilized by a controller.

The temperature sensor **100** is preferably a thermister. The thermister is preferably rated between 3 kilo ohms and 100 kilo ohms. A preferred embodiment utilizes a 10 kilo ohm thermister. In a preferred embodiment there is no sensor in the assembly **60**. A thermister **100** in the assembly **62** is sufficient to provide the requisite temperature feedback for proper control of the wrap heater **29**. However, there could be a sensor in the assembly **60**. The thermister **100** is attached to the heating grid **80** by tape **106** and **108**. Fuses **112** and **114** are in series and are also attached to the heating grid **80** by the tape **106** and **108**. The wires **102**, **104** and others in the assembly **62** lead out of the assembly **62** through heat shrink tube **101** that is taped to the polycarbonate heat sink **84** with tape **103**. Tape **103** is preferably TYCO 225 FR tape.

It should be appreciated that while a preferred embodiment of the heater includes heating grids in both sleeves as shown in wrap heater **29**, the heater **14** of the invention can be provided so that only one sleeve provides heating. Furthermore, it should be appreciated that the amount of heating provided by both sleeves can vary. That is, the first sleeve can provide greater heating than the second sleeve, or vice versa.

FIG. 5 is a wiring diagram of a preferred embodiment of the invention. The heating grids **80** and **120** of assemblies **62** and **60** respectively are shown. The box **64** that contains electronics to be discussed further below is also shown.

In operation, thermister **100**, thermal fuse **112** and thermal fuse **114** are attached to the heating grid **80** with tape (not shown). The thermal fuse **112** is preferably a 192° C. thermal fuse. The thermal fuse **114** is preferably a 184° C. thermal fuse. Exemplary thermal fuses **112** and **114** are thermal fuses made by Thermodisk Corporation. However, other fuses may be used including thermal fuses having different temperature set points and made by different manufacturers. Two fuses of slightly different temperature set points are used as an extra precaution. If one of the thermal fuses malfunctions or is defective, the other fuse provides the necessary protection against overheating. By using fuses with different temperature set points, it can be guaranteed that the two fuses **112** and **114** were manufactured in different batches, thereby reducing the likelihood of a defect in both.

The connectors **122**, **124** and **126** connect the fuses into the circuit. Connectors **122**, **124** and **126** are preferably crimp style connectors such as Stacon crimp connectors.

In a preferred embodiment, there is no thermister on the heating grid **120**. However, thermal fuses **128** and **130** are connected to heating grid **120** in the same fashion as the thermal fuses **112** and **114** on heating grid **80**. Thermal fuse **128** is preferably a 192° C. fuse and thermal fuse **130** is preferably a 184° C. fuse. Each of the thermal fuses **112**, **114**, **128** and **130** is preferably wrapped in either a polyamide film such as Kapton tape by E. I. Du Pont De Nemours and Company or fiberglass sleeving material. The polyamide tape or fiberglass sleeving material is used for electrical insulation.

From FIG. 5 it can be seen that the fuses **112** and **114** attached to the heating grid **80** are in series with the fuses **128** and **130** attached to the heating grid **120**. Therefore, if any fuse is blown, power to both heating grids **80** and **120** is shut down.

Terminals **132**, **134**, **136** and **138** are connected to the box **64**. Power comes in via wire **140** to terminal **136**. Power flows out of the box **64** at terminal **134**. Wires **142** and **144** carry power to the mica heating grids **80** and **120**. The blocks **146** and **148** each represent a butt splice. Neutral wires **150** and **152** exit the mica heating grids **80** and **120** respectively and return to terminal **132**. Terminal **138** is connected to neutral wire **154** that is the neutral return wire to plug **48**. Wire **156** is the ground wire and is attached to the aluminum box **64** with a fork terminal **158** and a screw **160**.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of a controller of the invention and its interaction with a heating grid and power source. It should be appreciated that the term "controller" as used in this application could mean the combination of a number of elements and that not all the elements included in the controller **198** of FIG. 6 are required to be in a "controller". The controller **198** in FIG. 6 is but one embodiment of the term "controller". Note also that FIG. 7, discussed below, is an alternate embodiment of a controller in accordance with the present invention.

The controller **198** includes a central processing unit **200** that receives power from the power source **202**. The central processing unit **200** could be any electronic control device capable of receiving information from a sensor and determining what signals to provide to one or more other electronic elements to perform some task. As an example only, the other electronic element could be a switch that the central processing unit **200** directs to turn off the electrical power from the power source **202** to the heating grid **208**. As a further example only, the other element could be an energy storage device that the central processing unit **200** directs to

energize a light source. A preferred embodiment of the central processing unit **200** is a microprocessor located on the circuit board in the box **64**.

The central processing unit is electrically connected to a switch **204**. Switch **204** may be any device capable of receiving a signal from the central processing unit to allow or disallow energy to flow from the power source **208** to the heating grid **208**. The switch **204** must also be capable of then performing the operation of allowing or preventing energy to flow from the power source **208** to the heating grid **208**. A preferred embodiment of switch **204** comprises solid-state electronics such as one or more transistors.

The temperature sensor **206** is in thermal communication with the heating grid **208**. The temperature sensor **206** is also in electrical communication with the central processing unit **200**. The temperature sensor is any sensor capable of communicating the temperature of the heating grid **208** to another device. For example, the temperature sensor **206** communicates the temperature of the heating grid **208** to the central processing unit **200**. As stated above, in a preferred embodiment the temperature sensor **206** is a thermister.

Energy storage device **210** is electrically connected to the light source **212** for providing energy to the light source **212** even when the heater is not connected to the power source **202**. Energy storage device **210** is also in electrical communication with the central processing unit **200**. Any device capable of storing energy and releasing that energy in the form of electricity qualifies as an energy storage device **210**. In a preferred embodiment the energy storage device **210** provides energy to the light source **212** upon command by the central processing unit **200**. The energy storage device **210** is preferably a set of capacitors provided on the circuit board in the box **64**. An alternative embodiment of the energy storage device **210** would be a rechargeable battery. The presence of energy storage device **210** attached to the delivery apparatus for powering the light sources is very advantageous in that the indicating lights can provide information even after the delivery apparatus is disconnected from the power source.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an alternate embodiment of a controller of the present invention. The controller **241** is shown. A power source **242** is connected to a relay **244**. The relay **244** is any device capable of allowing energy to flow through for a specified period of time and then preventing energy to flow through after that specified time has passed. The relay **244** is preferably a timer control latching relay. The relay **244** allows a predetermined amount of energy to go to the heating grid **246**. In a preferred embodiment the timer control latching relay is set for 2.5 minutes before the energy to the heating grid is interrupted.

The fuse **248** is for security to prevent overheating of the heating grid **246**. In a preferred embodiment, the fuse **248** is a 184° C. thermal fuse.

The sensor **250** is also a security component that prevents the temperature of the heating grid from going over a particular temperature. Sensor **250** is any device that is capable of opening the circuit when a particular temperature is reached. In a preferred embodiment, the sensor **250** is a thermostat. In a more preferred embodiment, the sensor **250** is a normally closed thermostat that opens the circuit at 140° C. The thermostat **250** is in thermal communication with the heating grid **246**. If the temperature of the heating grid **246** goes over 140° C. the thermostat **250** prevents further energy from passing to the heating grid **246**.

Heating grid **246** is preferably a mica heating grid but could be other types of heating grids as discussed above with

respect to other embodiments. In a preferred embodiment heating grid **246** is capable of high watt densities of greater than 2.5 watts per square inch.

Control of the light sources **254** and **256** is shown in the rest of FIG. 7. Transformer **252** reduces the voltage from source voltage to a voltage appropriate for the light sources. In a preferred embodiment, the power source is at 120 volts and the transformer reduces the voltage to 5 volts.

The transformed down power then passes through the energy storage device **258**. Relay **260** is any device which can receive a signal from a thermostat or other sensor and switch one or more lights on and off according to a particular protocol that results in providing information to the user regarding the status of the heater. In a preferred embodiment the relay **260** is a single pole double throw thermostat driven relay.

The relay **260** is driven by sensor **262**. Sensor **262** is in thermal communication with the heating grid **246**. Sensor **262** is any device capable of determining the temperature of the heating grid **246** and communicating that temperature information on to the relay **260**. In a preferred embodiment the sensor **262** is a normally open 66° C. thermostat. The normally open 66° C. thermostat is open when the temperature is below 66° C. When the temperature of the heating grid **246** goes above 66° C. the thermostat **262** closes the circuit.

The relay **260** drives light sources **254** and **256** according to the signals the relay **260** receives from the thermostat. The light sources **254** and **256** are preferably a red LED and a green LED. It should be appreciated that it is within the scope of this invention to have only one light source or to have more than two light sources. The choice of how many light sources depends on what information is desired to provide to the user.

The operation of the device in FIG. 7 is now described. The relay **244** allows power to pass through the relay **244** for a set period of time, preferably about 2.5 minutes. During the 2.5 minutes the heating grid is charging and therefore the temperature of the heating grid **246** is rising. If the temperature goes above 140° C., the thermostat **250** opens the circuit to prevent the heating grid **246** from receiving further electrical energy. As a precaution the fuse **248** will also open the circuit if the temperature of the heating grid rises above 184° C.

The 120volts from the power source **242** is transformed to 5 volts by transformer **252**. The energy storage device is charged during the approximately 2.5 minutes that the timer allows charging of the heating grid **246**.

When the relay **244** opens the circuit after 2.5 minutes, the heating grid **246** gradually cools down. The heating grid **246** will not heat up again until the user restarts the cycle by resetting the relay **244**.

Before charging of the heating grid begins, the red and green LED's are off. When the charging is proceeding and the temperature of the heating grid **246** is below the 66° C. set point of the thermostat **262**, the relay **260** causes the red light to be on. When the temperature of the heating grid exceeds 66° C., the relay **260** causes the red light to go off and the green light to go on. When the temperature of the heating grid **246** drops below 66° C., the relay **260** causes the green LED to go off and the red LED to go on. At this stage, there is no power reaching the transformer **252** and so there is only a limited amount of energy available as stored in the energy storage device **258**. After the energy in energy storage device **258** is expended, both light sources go off.

The control operation of the wrap heater **29** with respect to the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1-6 is now explained in

conjunction with FIG. 8. FIG. 8 is a graph of temperature of the heating grids **80** and **120** versus time. This graph was generated from an experimental measurement of the preferred embodiment of the invention described above. The line in the graph using diamond shapes for data points is one possible temperature curve of the heating grid **80** and the line using square data points is one possible temperature curve of the heating grid **120**. The graph of FIG. 8 is not intended to be limiting to the invention disclosed herein. Rather the graph of FIG. 8 is merely an example of a possible control scheme. The notations along the time axis for "AC OFF" and "AC ON" represent the time at which the power to the heating grids was turned off and on respectively.

In a preferred embodiment, the temperature of the heating grids **80** and **120** cycle from an initial temperature that is room temperature to a higher temperature and then the temperature is allowed to drop to a lower temperature while the power to the heating grid is turned off. Preferably this cycle from a higher temperature to a lower temperature will occur three times and then the controller directed by the microprocessor will turn the heating grids **80** and **120** off and leave them off until a user directs the heater to begin charging again. The user so directs the heater to begin charging again by unplugging the plug **48** from the power outlet and then plugging plug **48** back into the outlet. The shut off of power to the heater after three cycles is to prevent excessive use of electricity in the case when a heater is unintentionally left on for an extended period of time. Only one cycle from higher temperature to lower temperature is shown in FIG. 8.

As can be seen, each cycle from AC OFF to AC ON is 30 minutes. In a preferred use of the invention the wrap heater **29** is removed from the power source at the same time the power is turned off (AC OFF). Then the heating grids continue to heat up to approximately 240° F. The polycarbonate heat sink **84** then releases heat energy for an extended period of time. Thirty minutes after the AC is turned off the temperature of the heating grids is approximately 170° F. Using heating grids **80** and **120** with a watt density of 3.0 watts per square inch, it takes 2.5 minutes from power on to power off to accomplish a higher or peak temperature of 240° F. The difference between the peak temperature and the lower temperature is referred to as the "hysteresis". In the example provided, the hysteresis is 240°-170°=70°.

It is noted that the use of a high watt density heating grid in the prior art devices would present significant problems. Prior art delivery apparatus use thermostats that are not capable of providing a large hysteresis. Thermostats typically provide a hysteresis of 2°-10°. With a high watt density heating grid of 3.0 watts per square inch, the overshoot would be much less controllable and there would certainly be a high risk that the thermostat would fail to perform consistently to prevent heat sink degradation. For example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,880,435 entitled "Food Delivery Container", the replacement of the heating element with the high watt density heating grid of the present invention would result in a high risk of melt down of the polyethylene material. The thermostat of U.S. Pat. No. 5,880,435 would be in danger of failing because the large current flow that is required for a high watt density heating grid would likely cause arching at the bimetallic contact points. Additionally, high watt density heating grid would cause unacceptable overshoot by the thermostat when the heater is powered up.

A preferred method of using the delivery apparatus in accordance with the principles of this invention will now be described. The wrap heater **29** is placed in the pizza bag **11**

and attached to the pizza bag **11** as discussed above. If it is desirable to clean the pizza bag **11** or wrap heater **29**, then the heater can be removed from the interior area **12** for cleaning. The heater is then charged with thermal energy by connecting the heater to the power source. In a preferred embodiment, the charging step is accomplished by plugging the plug **48** into a wall outlet. Alternatively, the heater can be electrically connected to a battery or other power source. A further embodiment could involve a manual or other type of switch that can be activated while the plug **48** is plugged into the wall outlet. Activation of such a switch would result in electrical energy flowing to the heater from the power source.

The electrical resistance heating of the heating grid then causes the heating grid to rise to a temperature of approximately 240° F. within approximately 2.5 minutes. A food product such as pizza or any other food item for which it is desirable to keep warm is placed in the food product receiving area **12**. The food product could be hot sandwiches, pizza casseroles or other food items. The heater is disconnected from the power source. The article such as a food product is then delivered in the delivery apparatus. The delivery step is typically carried out by placing the delivery apparatus in a vehicle such as a car or truck and driving the vehicle to the customers' home or business. An advantage of the present invention is that the delivery apparatus does not need to be plugged into a power source such as a cigarette lighter in the vehicle during transport to the customer.

It is also noted that in accordance with the embodiment shown in FIG. 6, the pizza or other food product can be placed in the delivery apparatus after more than 2.5 minutes from the beginning of the charging step. For example, a pizza bag **11** containing a wrap heater **29** may be left plugged into the power source for up to about 1.5 hours before the controller allows the pizza bag **11** to cool to room temperature. Therefore an exemplary use is to leave the bag **11** and wrap heater **29** plugged into the power source for up to about one hour and then place the pizza into the food receiving area, unplug the heater and transport the entire delivery apparatus to the customer. Alternatively, the food product may be placed in the delivery apparatus before the charging step. This alternative does not result in a cold food product because of the short amount of time (2.5 minutes) that it takes to charge the heater.

An alternative embodiment of a heater **298** of the present invention is shown in exploded perspective view in FIG. 9. This heater **298** is placed inside a pizza delivery bag (not shown). The embodiment shown in FIG. 9 utilizes a polycarbonate heat sink in conjunction with a heating grid that is not of the high watt density category. This alternative embodiment utilizes a thermostat to control the temperature of the heating grid.

The heating grid of FIG. 9 comprises a 4.5 ohm wound wire **300** that is taped to a polycarbonate heat sink **302**. The wound wire **300** has an output of 190 watts over a 12 inch by 12 inch heater. The resulting watt density is therefore approximately 1.3 watts per square inch. The wound wire **300** is attached to the polycarbonate heat sink **302** by a 9 inch by 14.75 inch piece of aluminum tape **303** that covers the central portion of the wound wire **300**. Two 12.75 inch by 2 inch strips of aluminum tape **304** cover the ends of the wound wire **300** and assist in attaching the wound wire **300** to the polycarbonate heat sink **302**. The male plug **306** is for connection to a typical wall outlet. The cord **308** connects plug **306** to female plug **308** that receives male plug **312**. Cord **308** and associated plugs **306** and **310** may be removed

from plug **312** and replaced with a different cord and plugs if it is desired to utilize a power source of different voltage requirements or to replace a worn cord or plug.

The power cord **314** includes ground wire **316** that is mounted to a $\frac{3}{16}$ inch ring tongue terminal **322** at the center of the polycarbonate heat sink. Wire **318** is the positive power wire and it leads to a thermostat **324** and thermal fuse **326** (shown in FIG. 10). Wire **320** is the returning neutral wire from the wound wire **300**. Maniglass layers **330** and **332** are situated between the wound wire **300** and the injection molded hard-shell **334**. At the other end of heater **298** is a hard-shell **336** which is constructed to mate with the hard-shell **334** to enclose the other components of the heater **298**.

FIG. 10 shows the thermostat **324** and fuse **326** of the alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9. Wire **318** is spliced to the thermal fuse **326** by a Panduit butt splice **328**. The fuse **326** is in series electrical connection with thermostat **324** that is in series connection with wire **340**.

When the heater **298** is assembled the hard-shell **334** is coupled to hard-shell **336** by welding. Different welding techniques may be utilized such as hot plate welding and ultrasonic welding. The hard-shells **334** is constructed of polypropylene filled with talc. The hard-shell **334** could also be polycarbonate or other materials with similar properties. Wire **314** passes between the two hard-shells **324** and **326** at the passage created by indentations **342** and **344**.

Now referring to FIGS. 11–12, a pizza delivery bag according to the invention is shown at reference numeral **400**. The pizza delivery bag includes an enunciating device **402**. The enunciating device is an arrangement that provides a user or customer with desired information about the temperature conditions within the bag. The pizza delivery bag is a type of delivery apparatus according to the invention that can be used to transport and deliver various items or articles to be kept warm. Preferred items or articles to be kept warm include food such as pizza. Furthermore, the enunciating device can be used to display temperature or thermal conditions within the delivery apparatus and, if desired, provide control of the temperature or thermal conditions within the delivery apparatus. The delivery apparatus that includes an enunciating device can be referred to as a "smart bag" because of the informational display properties, and, if desired, the control properties exhibited by the apparatus.

The enunciating device allows a customer to have confidence that the food arriving in the delivery container is arriving at a desired thermal condition. In addition, the enunciating device provides an additional quality control measure to insure that the food product is delivered at a specified temperature. Accordingly, the enunciating device can be used to provide desired information about the thermal condition or temperature of the article provided within the container.

The enunciating device can be a visual enunciating device or an audio enunciating device. The enunciating device **402** is shown as a visual enunciating device **404**. The visual enunciating device **404** is shown having a plurality of lights **406** and **408** that can function similar to light sources **254** and **256**. Illumination of light **406** can indicate that the bag **400** is charging, and illumination of light **408** can indicate that the temperature in the bag is at least about 140° F. In general, it should be understood that the temperature of a heating element or a heat sink in the bag is preferably measured rather than the actual ambient temperature in the bag. The ambient temperature in the bag can be calculated

based upon the measured temperature of the heating element or the heat sink. As the bag **400** is used and an article is either moved into the bag or removed from the bag, it is expected that the ambient temperature in the bag will change but will return to a desired temperature that is above about 140° F. The Food and Drug Administration has specified that 140° F. is a hot hold food safe temperature for transporting food.

The lights **406** and **408** can be provided as red and green lights, for example. It is expected that a start-up protocol can include a solid red light changing to flashing red indicating that the bag **400** is charging. The red light switch is off and the green light switch is on when the readiness set point threshold has been achieved. The readiness set point threshold refers to the temperature of the heating element or the heat sink provided within the bag **400**. Preferably, the readiness set point threshold is at least about 200° F. It is believed that the readiness set point threshold can be used to fairly accurately calculate the temperature within the bag **400** in which the article to be heated **410** is exposed. Preferably, the article **410** includes a food item such as a pizza **412** provided within a cardboard box **414**.

The bag **400** includes a top wall **416**, a bottom wall **418**, a rear wall **420**, and side walls **422** and **424**. Preferably, the walls include an insulation material **426** for reducing heat transfer from the interior area **428** of the bag **400** to exterior of the bag. The amount of insulation **426** provided in the walls can vary. As shown in FIG. **12**, the top wall **416** includes a greater thickness of insulation material **426** than the bottom wall **418**.

The bag **400** includes an interior area **428** that includes the article to be heated **410** and the heater **430**. In general, the interior area **428** refers to the area within the bag **400** provided between the interior surfaces **432** of each wall. The interior area **428** includes an article transport area **440** and a heater storage area **442**. The heater **430** can be contained within the heater storage area **442** by a holder **444**. Preferably, the holder **444** includes a fabric cover **446** for containing the heater **430** in place. Preferably, the article **410** can be provided resting on the heater **430** and in thermally conductive contact with the heater **430**. It should be appreciated that the phrase “thermally conductive contact” refers to the existence of heat transfer from the heater to the article. There is no requirement of direct contact between the heater and the article, although direct contact can be preferred. Preferably, the holder **444** includes a window **445** that allows viewing of the enunciating device **402**.

The bag **400** includes a flap **450** that covers the bag opening. The flap **450** is selectively movable between an open position and a closed position. As shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**, the flap **450** is provided in a closed position. When the flap **450** is moved to an open position, the article **410** can be removed from the bag **400**.

The flap **450** can include a transparent material **452**. By manufacturing at least a portion of the flap as a transparent material **452**, it is possible to provide a window **453** for visually observing the enunciating device **402** provided within the interior area **428**. The flap can be provided as an opaque material such as a fabric. In the case of an audio enunciating device, it is believed that it is not necessary to provide a window for viewing the interior of the bag. Furthermore, the flap **450** can be provided as a non-transparent material (to visible light) when the enunciating device is provided so that it is visible when the flap **450** is provided in the closed position, or when it is decided to be sufficient to only view the enunciating device when the flap **450** is provided in an open position. For example, the

enunciating device can be provided attached to the bag exterior **455** or can be provided so that it hangs outside of the bag exterior **455**. The flap can be held in a closed position by a fastener **454** such as a hook and loop fastener system **456**.

The bag **400** can include handles **460** and **462** for transporting the bag. The heater **430** can be heated by electrical energy. A power cord **464** can be provided for providing electrical connectivity between the heater **430** and a power source. The power source can be provided by alternating current or direct current. The power cord **464** includes a plug **466** for connecting to a desired power source.

The heater can include a heating element **433** such as a resistive heating element, an induction heating element, and/or a microwave heating element. The heater can include a heat sink **435**. The heat sink can be a sensible and/or latent polymeric based material, a sensible and/or latent ceramic-based material, a sensible and/or latent metal enclosure, and/or a latent heat storage micro encapsulated material. A preferred micro encapsulated material is in the form of a foam or gel and is available from Frisbee Technology. The heating element and heat sink material can be any of those materials previously referred to in this patent application. The power source for powering the enunciating device can include a conventional 120 and/or 220 volt line voltage input, a voltage reducing a current source transformer driven electronic isolating circuit, a conventional electronic non-isolated circuit, a bridge rectifier, a battery, a charged capacitor such as a standard battery and a rechargeable battery, and an induction driven, bag mounted, secondary coil (24 volts) with input/output enunciating device power supply only or with control and resistive grid power supply (24 volt).

The bag **400** includes a control unit **436** provided within a container **439**. The control unit **437** includes a power connection **441** for instructing the heater **430** to heat. Additionally included is a temperature sensor **443** for sensing the temperature of the heating element **433** and/or the heat sink **435**. The control unit **437** controls the supply of power received through the power cord **464**. In addition, the enunciating device **402** can be connected to the control unit **437** or it can include its own control unit and its own sensor and power supply.

Now referring to FIGS. **13** and **14**, enunciating devices are shown. FIGS. **13(a)–(c)** shows visual enunciating devices **500**. FIG. **13(a)** shows a rounded visual enunciation device **504**. FIG. **13(b)** shows a rectangular visual enunciation device **505**. The rectangular visual enunciation device **505** is preferably in the form of lighted pipes **506**. FIG. **13(c)** shows a numeric visual enunciation device **508**. The numeric visual enunciation device **508** includes three characters **510**. Preferably, the visual enunciation devices are provided as LED displays.

An alternative enunciating device according to the invention can be referred to as an audio enunciating device. As shown in FIG. **14**, an audio enunciating device **512** is shown. The audio enunciating device **512** preferably includes a voice chip **514** that synthesizes a human voice for audibly indicating the temperature within the delivery bag once provided with stimulation. It is believed that the voice chip can be stimulated by pressing a button and/or by opening the delivery bag.

Now referring to FIGS. **15** and **16**, functional block diagrams for operating the enunciation device according to the invention are provided. FIG. **15** shows a functional block diagram that does not include a control for controlling the

temperature within the delivery bag. The functional block diagram 520 includes a power source 522, a trigger 524, a temperature sensor 526, and a display 528. In general, the power source 522 can include any power source sufficient to drive the circuit 523. Preferred power sources include batteries including commercially available batteries and rechargeable batteries. In addition, the power source can be induction driven. That is, when the heating source for the delivery bag is driven by induction heating, a secondary coil can be provided which charges upon exposure to the induction force, thereby providing a power source for operating the circuit 523. In addition, the power source can be bridge rectified, voltage reduced current source, charged capacitor, and/or transformer driven isolated circuit. The trigger 524 can be any trigger that generates the display 528. It is possible that the trigger 524 is always on thereby always causing the display 528 to enunciate the temperature conditions within the delivery bag. Of course, the enunciating device can be provided without a trigger so that it is always "on." In order to prolong the longevity of the power source 522, it is possible to provide a trigger 524 which, when activated, causes the display 528 to enunciate the temperature conditions within the delivery bag. The trigger can be a button, a switch, and any opto coupler switch such as a light sensor or photocell or an infrared emitter/receiver switch. The temperature sensor 526 can be any temperature sensor such as a thermometer or thermocouple that senses the temperature conditions within the delivery bag. The temperature sensor can include a thermister, a thermocouple, an RTD, and/or bimetal thermostat. The display 528 is preferably an enunciating device such as one of the enunciating devices previously described. Preferred displays include digital readouts, alternating light patterns demonstrating different conditions, and voice chips.

FIG. 16 shows a functional block diagram 540 including a power source 542, a trigger 544, a temperature sensor 546, a control 548, and a display 550. It should be appreciated that the power source 542, the trigger 544, the temperature sensor 546, and the display 550 can be similar to the power source 522, the trigger 524, the temperature sensor 526, and the display 528. The diagram 540 is different from the diagram 520 in that the diagram 540 includes a controller 548. The controller 548 is preferably provided for controlling the temperature within the delivery bag. Accordingly, the controller 548 is preferably provided with an ability to generate a feedback to the heating element within the delivery bag.

The enunciating device is preferably constructed to work when connected to a secondary power source and continue working when disconnected from the secondary power source. That is, it can be powered by its primary power source. In addition, the enunciating device is preferably portable which means that it can be attached and detached from a delivery apparatus. Furthermore, the enunciating device is preferably constructed to be operated at a temperature greater than 140° F., and is sufficiently light weight. Preferably, the enunciating device weighs less than 0.5 lb. and preferably less than three ounces. In addition, the enunciating device preferably can be either permanently installed in a delivery apparatus or retrofitted to a variety of delivery apparatus and to the heat sink of the delivery apparatus.

Now referring to FIG. 27, a delivery apparatus for use with an induction range is shown at reference numeral 600. The delivery apparatus 600 includes a housing 602 having an interior area 604. The housing can be provided in the form of a delivery bag 605. The interior area 604 includes

sufficient space for storage of an article 606 to be delivered and a heater 608 that provides heating to the article 606. When the delivery apparatus 600 is used to deliver pizza, the article 606 is preferably a pizza 610 provided in a box 612. An enunciating device 614 can be included for providing information about the temperature conditions within the interior area 604. Preferably, the enunciating device 614 includes a controller 616 for controlling the temperature conditions within the bag 605 and a display 617 for displaying the temperature conditions within the bag 605. Although it is convenient to have the controller 616 as part of the enunciating device 614, the controller can be provided as part of the heater 608 or separate from the enunciating device 614 and the heater 608. In addition, the controller 616 can be any type of apparatus that provides temperature control within the bag.

The delivery apparatus 600 is provided for use with an induction powered heater 620. When the induction powered heater 620 is exposed to a magnetic field created by an induction range, the magnetic field can be used to power the induction powered heater 620. It is understood that the strength of a magnetic field generally decreases with increasing distance from the source of the magnetic field. Accordingly, it is desirable to provide the induction powered heater 620 as close as possible to the source of the magnetic field to maximize the effect of the magnetic-field on the induction powered heater 620. The delivery apparatus 600 preferably has a relatively thin bottom wall 622 to reduce the distance between the induction powered heater 620 and the induction range. The bottom wall 622 of the delivery apparatus 600 can be provided without the insulation layer conventionally found in the walls of a pizza delivery bag.

The interior area as shown in FIG. 27 includes a heater receiving area 623 and an article receiving area 625. The heater receiving area 623 is separated from the article receiving area 625 by a wall 627. The wall 627 can be extended so that the induction power heater 620 is completely separated from the article 606. It is advantageous to isolate the induction powered heater 620 from the article receiving area 625 to reduce the likelihood of contamination of the induction powered heater 620 by materials placed within the article receiving area 625. The heater receiving area 623 can be referred to as being sufficiently sealed to prevent contamination of the induction powered heater 620 during use of the delivery apparatus 600 when the wall 627 completely separates the two areas.

Now referring to FIG. 28, the relationship between an induction powered heater 630 and an induction range 632 is shown. The induction powered heater 630 is provided within the interior area 633 of the housing 634. The induction powered heater 630 includes a heat sink 636, a heating element 638, an insulation layer 640, an induction receiving coil 642, a bottom layer 644, and a binder 646 for holding the induction powered heater 630 together. It should be appreciated that size of the binder 646 in FIG. 28 is exaggerated to demonstrate that it includes a top lip 648 and a bottom lip 650 which clip or bind the components of the induction powered heater 630 together. Although the binder 646 is a preferred mechanism for holding the components of the induction powered heater 630 together, it should be understood that the components can be held together by a container or by other techniques known to those skilled in the art of heater production.

The induction receiving coil 642 of the induction powered heater 630 is provided wrapped around a core 652. The core 652 is provided to help maintain the shape of the induction receiving coil 642. It should be understood that the core 652

can be omitted if the induction receiving coil **642** will maintain its shape without it and if it is not needed to maintain the position of the induction receiving coil **642** within the induction powered heater **630**. Although the core **652** is shown attached to the bottom layer **644** by a fastener **654** which is a rivet **656**, it should be understood that the fastener **654** can include any other fastener capable of holding the core **652** to the bottom layer **644**, including, screws, adhesive, etc. In addition, it should be understood that the core **652** can be formed from the bottom layer **644**. That is, the core can be an indentation or molded extension of the bottom layer **644**.

The heating element **638** is preferably provided adjacent to the heat sink **636** to provide efficient transfer of heat from the heating element **638** to the heat sink **636**. The insulation layer **640** is preferably provided to protect the induction receiving coil **642** from the heating element **638**. In addition, the bottom layer **644** can be omitted if the induction receiving coil **642** can be held in position without it. In addition, the induction powered heater **630** can include a housing or sleeve or container that contains or encloses it.

The induction range **632** includes a magnetic field generator **660** provided within the induction range housing **662**. The induction range **632** includes a power cord **664** for providing electrical connectivity between the magnetic field generator **660** and an electrical current power source. The power cord **664** preferably includes a plug **665** for providing a connection to an electrical power source. Induction ranges are commercially available and can be obtained, for example, from Spring U.S.A. Corporation of Naperville, Ill. Preferably, the induction range is provided that runs off a 120 volt line input or a 220 volt line input.

The induction range **632** creates a magnetic field. Placing the induction receiving coil **642** within the magnetic field causes an electrical current to develop within the induction receiving coil **642**. The electrical current that is generated within the induction receiving coil **642** can be used to power the heating element **638**. In addition, the electrical current generated within the induction receiving coil **642** can be used to power the enunciating device and/or the controller for controlling the operation of the induction powered heater **630** if these components are present. Alternatively, the induction receiving coil **642** can be used to charge an energy storage device that will then be used to power the enunciating device and/or the controller. An exemplary energy storage device includes a battery. It is pointed out that rechargeable batteries have been identified as a power source **522** for operating the enunciation device **500**. The induction receiving coil **642** can function as the power source **522** or can be used to charge rechargeable batteries that serve as the power source **522**.

The heat sink **636** can be any material that absorbs heat from the heating element **638** and releases the heat to provide heating of the delivery apparatus **634** for a desired period of time after the heating element **638** has been turned off or no longer generates heat. The heat sink can include sensible and/or latent heat sink materials including polymers, ceramic-based materials, and microencapsulated materials. A preferred heat sink material includes polycarbonate because it is relatively lightweight and exhibits a fairly high melting temperature. The heat sink **636** can include those materials identified as the heat sink **84** in FIG. 4.

The heating element **638** is preferably an electrical resistance heating element **668**. The electrical resistance heating element **668** preferably provides a desired heat output when

the induction receiving coil **642** is exposed to the magnetic field created by the induction range **632**. In the case of a pizza delivery bag, it is desirable for the heater to generate a sufficient amount of heat so that the heat sink **636** can keep the pizza or pizzas provided within the pizza delivery bag sufficiently warm during delivery to a customer. The electrical resistance heating element **668** is preferably a "high watt density heating grid" such as the heating grid **80** shown in FIG. 4. Preferably, the electrical resistance heating element **668** is a heating element that provides sufficient heating in a short enough period of time. Preferably, the electrical resistance heating element **668** provides a sufficient amount of heat to the heat sink **636** so that the heat sink **636** can continually discharge heat to the article **606** within the housing **602**. It is desirable for the electrical resistance heating element **668** to heat the heat sink **636** sufficiently quickly to reduce down time or the time of non-use of the delivery apparatus **600**. Preferably, the electrical resistance heating element **668** sufficiently heats the heat sink **636** within a time period of less than about five minutes beginning with the introduction of the induction receiving coil **642** within the magnetic field created by the induction range **632**. More preferably, the electrical resistance heating element **668** provides sufficient heating within a time period of less than about three minutes. It should be understood that sufficient heating refers to heating the heat sink sufficiently so that it will maintain the article at a desired temperature until the article is delivered to a consumer. If the electrical resistance heating element **668** heats too slowly, then the down time of the delivery apparatus **600** may be too long. If the electrical resistance heating element **668** heats too quickly, it is possible that components of the delivery apparatus **600** may burn out too quickly. Preferably, the electrical resistance heating element **668** has a characterization of between about 200 watts and about 500 watts. A preferred electrical resistance heating element **668** has a characterization of about 300 watts.

It should be appreciated that the reference to being placed within a magnetic field refers to a magnetic field sufficient to generate a current within the induction receiving coil **642** that can power the electrical resistance heating element **668**. In general, the type of magnetic field contemplated for generating a current within the induction receiving coil **642** is provided by an induction range.

The insulation layer **640** is provided for protecting the induction receiving coil **642** from the heating element **638**. Accordingly, the thermal properties of the insulation layer **640** are provided so that the induction receiving coil **642** is not damaged during the operation of the induction powered heater **630**. It should be understood that the insulation layer **640** can be excluded if the concern about damaging the induction receiving coil **642** because of the presence of the heating element **638** can be eliminated and if the heat from the heating element **638** can be directed toward the heat sink **636** and provided so as to maximize the use of the generated heat in heating articles within the delivery apparatus. The insulation layer **640** can include multiple insulation layers **670** and **671** in order to provide the desired level of thermal insulation. A preferred type of thermal insulation includes fiberglass insulation and insulation available under the name Maniglass. In addition, the insulation layer **640** is desirable to reduce heat transfer out of the delivery apparatus though, for example, the bottom wall. As discussed above, the bottom wall of a delivery apparatus may not contain much thermal insulation in order to reduce the distance between the induction receiving coil and the induction range.

The induction receiving coil **642** is preferably provided as an electrically conductive coil **680** for generating a current

when placed within a magnetic field. The electrically conductive coil **680** is preferably constructed so that when it is provided within the magnetic field, it generates the desired current for operating the components of the delivery apparatus **600** that are to be operated or driven by the induction receiving coil **642**. That is, the electrically conductive coil **680** should generate a current sufficient to run the electrical resistance heating element **638**. Preferably, the electrically conductive coil **680** provides a current of at least about 0.8 amp. More preferably, the conductive coil **680** provides a current of about 0.8 amp to about 3 amp for running the heating element **638**.

The electrically conductive coil **680** can include multiple coils **682** such as a primary coil **684** and a secondary coil **686**. The primary coil **684** can be wound sufficiently to generate a current sufficient to power the heating element **638**. The secondary coil **686** can be coiled sufficiently to power the enunciating device and/or the device for controlling the operation of the induction powered heater **630**. The Applicants discovered that a difficulty with operating both the heating element **638** and the controller is that the resistance of the heating element causes the controller to receive insufficient power to power the controlling operations. One way to correct this is to provide a separate coil for powering the electrical resistance heater and a separate coil for powering the controller.

The bottom layer **644** and the core **652** can be provided from any material that keeps the electrically conductive coil **680** sufficiently in place. Preferably, the bottom layer **644** and the core **652** are provided as a polymer material **688**. The polymer **688** can be provided from the same material as the heat sink **636**.

It should be appreciated that the induction powered heater of the invention can be provided as a wrap heater as described as described above. For a wrap heater, it is expected that the coil could be used to power electrical resistance heaters provided in the sleeves of the wrap heater.

Now referring to FIGS. **29–31**, an alternative embodiment of an induction powered heater is shown at reference numeral **700**. The induction powered heater **700** includes a heat sink **702**, a heating element **704**, an insulation layer **706**, an induction receiving coil **708**, a bottom layer **710**, and binder **712** for holding the induction powered heater **700** together. A second insulation layer **707** is shown in FIG. **29**. The heat sink **702** is provided with wings or extensions **716**. The purpose for the wings or extension **716** is to help center the induction powered heater **700** within the delivery apparatus. That is, it is expected that the wings or extensions **716** will fit within the corners of the delivery apparatus to provide the induction receiving coil **708** within a relatively constant location in the delivery apparatus. By providing the induction receiving coil **708** at a relatively constant location within the delivery apparatus, it is expected that it will be possible to more consistently place the induction receiving coil **708** within the strongest part of a magnetic field created by an induction range. A core **711** can be provided about which the induction receiving coil **708** can be wrapped. The core **711** can be a part of the bottom layer **710**.

A controller **720** can be provided for controlling the operation of the heater **700** and/or for controlling the enunciating device such as the enunciating device as previously described. That is, the previously described enunciating device can be used in combination with the induction powered heater **700** and the enunciating device can be a visual or audio display device as described. Alternatively, a thermostat **722** can be provided for controlling the operation

of the heater **700**. In addition, the control can be shared by the controller **720** and the thermostat **722**. For example, the thermostat **722** can control the heating of the heating element **706** up to a set point temperature. Once the set point temperature is reached, the control can be transferred to the controller **720**. In such a shared arrangement, the thermostat **722** can be electrically located in parallel with the controller. In another embodiment, the controller **720** can control the heater **700** without the thermostat **722**. The thermister **723** can be provided for sensing and conveying temperature information to the controller **720**. A preferred type of thermister includes a temperature sensor for electrically sensing and conveying temperature. Fuses **725** and **727** are provided to avoid runaway heating of the heating element **704**. The controller **720** can include a battery **721** therein for running the controller **720**.

The heater **700** can be controlled solely by the thermostat **722**. It should be appreciated that the thermostat **722** can be provided embedded in or adjacent to the insulation **706**. In addition, the thermister **723** can be provided embedded in or adjacent to the insulation **706**. Preferably, the thermostat **722** and or the thermister **723** are provided sufficiently close to the heating element **704** to detect the heated environment created by the heating element **704**. In a preferred embodiment, the thermostat **722** and/or the thermister **723** are provided adjacent the heating element **704**. In an alternative embodiment, the thermostat **722** and/or the thermister **723** can be provided in a different location that is not adjacent to the heating element **704**, but it is desirable for these components to be placed at a location that measures the heated environment within the delivery apparatus.

It is common for an induction range to perform a periodic detection test to determine whether a receiver, such as a conductive coil, is placed on the range. The reason for this is that it takes energy for the induction range to generate a magnetic field and, if there is no receiver, energy savings can be obtained by not generating a magnetic field. An induction range can be provided that is programmed to perform such a detection test at a predetermined interval, such as three seconds. If a device is placed on the induction range but is turned off so that it cannot draw an induced current, the detection test will not detect a presence of a conductive receiving coil. It may be desirable for the controller **720** to perform a self-test. Preferably, the self-test takes a short period of time, such as about five seconds, and should be performed prior to initiating the heating of the heating element **704**. In the case of a pizza delivery bag, the controller can be designed to automatically allow current to be drawn by the heating element **704** when the controller **720** is placed on the induction range. This design allows the controller to be provided with sufficient power so that it can perform the self-test.

Now referring to FIGS. **32** and **33**, alternative embodiments of the induction receiving coil of the invention are shown at reference numerals **750** and **752**. The induction receiving coils **750** and **752** include dual conductive coils **754** and **756**. The dual conductive coil **754** is a representation of the induction receiving coil **708**. In general, the dual conductive coil **754** includes a primary coil **760** and a secondary coil **762**. The primary coil **760** includes sufficient windings to power the electrically resistive heating element, and the secondary coil **762** provides sufficient power to power the enunciating device and/or the controller. As shown, contacts **764** and **766** are in electrical connectivity with the primary coil **760**, and the contacts **768** and **770** are provided in electrical connectivity with the secondary coil **762**. The coils **760** and **762** can be provided as wires that

wrap in a planar or non-planar fashion. That is, the wire can be arranged so that the entire coil is only one wire thick in a planer fashion. Alternatively, the coil can be arranged so that it is a wrapping of several thicknesses of wire in a non-planer fashion. In a preferred embodiment, the induction receiving coil **750** includes a primary coil **760** formed from 22 turns of 14 gauge wire, and the induction receiving coil **750** has an inner diameter **772** of 1.9 inches and an outer diameter **774** of 5.9 inches. In addition, the windings can be held together by coil fasteners **776** that preferably include tape **778**.

The induction receiving coil **752** is shown as a planar induction receiving coil. That is, the wiring is provided as a single layer. Of course, the wiring can be provided in multiple planes, if desired. The dual conductive coil **756** includes a primary coil **780** and a secondary coil **782**. Leads **784** and **786** are provided in electrical connectivity with the primary coil **780**, and leads **788** and **790** are provided in electrical connectivity with the secondary coil **782**. In a preferred embodiment of the dual conductive coil **756**, the primary coil **780** includes 33 turns of 18 gauge wire, and the secondary coil **782** includes 7 turns of 18 gauge wire. In a 22 KHz magnetic field, the output of the primary coil **780** is expected to be about 275 VAC and 1.5 A, and the output of the secondary coil is expected to be about 15 VAC and 150 mA. In addition, this is for a center opening **790** of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and a maximum coil diameter of 10 inches. Furthermore, the coils are preferably prepared from metallic wire. A preferred type of metallic wire includes copper wire. The wire can be provided embedded in a substrate, such as, a circuit board.

The above specification, examples and data provide a complete description of the manufacture and use device of the invention. Since many embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.

We claim:

1. A heating device for use with a container, the heating device comprising:
 - (a) a cordless heater constructed and arranged for placement within an interior area of the container, the cordless heater comprising:
 - (i) an electrical resistance heating element;
 - (ii) a conductive coil of wound wire electrically connected to the electrical resistance heating element, the conductive coil configured to provide an electric current of at least 0.8 amps when exposed to a sufficient magnetic field;
 - (iii) a cover that covers the conductive coil; and
 - (b) a heat sink adjacent the resistance heating element of the cordless heater, the heat sink including:
 - (i) a center portion; and
 - (ii) wings extending from the center portion.
2. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the electrical resistance heating element has a watt output between 200 and 500 watts.
3. The heating device of claim 2, wherein:
 - (a) the electrical resistance heating element is configured to generate the watt output within a time period of less than five minutes once the conductive coil is exposed to the magnetic field.
4. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the conductive coil is selected to provide an electric current within a range of at least 0.8 amps to 3 amps when exposed to the sufficient magnetic field.

5. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the conductive coil is selected to provide an electric current of about 1.5 amps when exposed to a magnetic field of 22 KHz.
6. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the wound wire of the electrically conductive coil is copper wire.
7. The heating device of claim 6, wherein:
 - (a) the copper wire of the electrically conductive coil is no larger than 14 gauge wire.
8. The heating device of claim 7, wherein:
 - (a) the copper wire of the electrically conductive coil is wound at least 22 times in a coiled pattern to provide sufficient power to the electrical resistance heating element.
9. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the heat sink comprises a polycarbonate material.
10. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the cordless heater further includes an insulation layer having a first surface and a opposite second surface, the insulation layer being positioned such that the first surface is adjacent the conductive coil and the second surface is adjacent the resistance heating element to direct heat generated by the resistance heating element toward the heat sink and away from the conductive coil.
11. The heating device of claim 1, further including:
 - (a) a structure layer configured to position the conductive coil of the cordless heater relative to the heat sink; and
 - (b) binders that secure the structural layer to the heat sink, the cordless heater being positioned between the structural layer and the heat sink.
12. The heating device of claim 11, wherein:
 - (a) the structural layer has a thickness configured to permit exposure of the conductive coil of the cordless heater to the sufficient magnetic field such that the electric current of at least 0.8 amps develops in the conductive coil.
13. The heating device of claim 1, further including:
 - (a) a controller operably connected to the cordless heater to control the temperature conditions within the container.
14. The heating device of claim 13, further including:
 - (a) a secondary coil of wound wire electrically connected to the controller, the secondary coil configured to provide an electric current of about 150 mA to power the controller.
15. The heating device of claim 13, further including:
 - (a) a thermostat operably positioned adjacent the electrical resistance heating element for sensing temperature information within the container, the thermostat being in electrical communication with the controller.
16. The heating device of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the interior area of the container has corners and a central region, each one of the wings of the heat sink of the cordless heater projecting into one of the corners of the container to center the cordless heater within the central region of the container.
17. A method of heating a food product, the method including:
 - (a) providing a container;
 - (b) providing a cordless heating device sized for placement within an interior of the container, the cordless heating device including:
 - (i) a heater, the heater having:
 - A) an electrical resistance heating element for generating heat;

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- B) a conductive coil electrically connected to the resistance heating element, the conductive coil configured to provide an electric current of at least 0.8 amps when exposed to a sufficient magnetic field;
- (ii) a heat sink adjacent the resistance heating element of the heater, the heat sink including:
- A) a center portion; and
- B) wings extending from the center portion;
- (c) heating the interior of the container by:
- (i) positioning the cordless heating device within the container; and
- (ii) exposing the conductive coil of the cordless heating device to the sufficient magnetic field, the electric current powering the resistance heating element to generate heat;
- (d) placing the food product within the interior of the container to expose the food product to the heat generated by the cordless heating device.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein:
- (a) the step of heating the interior of the container includes positioning the cordless heating device within the container prior to exposing the conductive coil of the cordless heating device to the sufficient magnetic field.
19. The method of claim 17, wherein:
- (a) the step of heating the interior of the container includes exposing the conductive coil of the cordless heating device to the sufficient magnetic field prior to positioning the cordless heating device within the container.
20. The method of claim 17, wherein:
- (a) the step of exposing the conductive coil to the magnetic field includes generating a watt output between 200 and 500 watts within a time period of less than five minutes.
21. The method of claim 17, wherein:
- (a) the step of exposing the conductive coil of the cordless heating device to the sufficient magnetic field includes placing the cordless heating device in proximity of an induction range configured to produce a sufficient magnetic field to develop the electric current of at least 0.8 amps.
22. A delivery device comprising:
- (a) a container comprising a plurality of walls forming an interior area;
- (i) the container having a first wall, a second wall opposite the first wall, and sidewalls;
- (ii) the container having a selectively openable sidewall;
- (b) a heater positioned in the container;
- (i) the heater including:
- (A) a heat sink; and

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- (B) a heating element positioned in thermal communication with the heat sink;
- (ii) the heater being selectively energized by an energy source remote from the container;
- (iii) the heater being configured to remain in, and to be transportable with, the container;
- (c) an indicator arrangement including:
- (i) an electrical energy storage device positioned within the container, to travel therewith during a pizza delivery;
- (A) the electrical energy storage device not being constructed for energizing the heater;
- (ii) an electrically powered LED arrangement selectively powered by the electrical energy storage device when the heater is remote from the energy source;
- (A) the electrically powered LED arrangement being positioned on the container, to travel therewith during a pizza delivery;
- (iii) a temperature sensor positioned in the container:
- (A) to sense a temperature state within the container even when the heater is remote from the energy source;
- (B) to travel with the container, during a pizza delivery; and,
- (C) to selectively provide a temperature condition for indication by the electrically powered LED arrangement even when the heater is remote from the energy source; and
- (d) whereby a temperature state in a portion of the container can be sensed by the temperature sensor and be indicated by the electrically powered LED arrangement during a pizza delivery and even when the heater is remote from the energy source.
23. The delivery device of claim 22, wherein:
- (a) the heating element is an electrical resistance heating element.
24. The delivery device of claim 23, further including:
- (a) a conductive coil of wound wire electrically connected to the electrical resistance heating element, the conductive coil configured to provide an electric current of at least 0.8 amps when exposed to a sufficient magnetic field that develops the at least 0.8 amp current.
25. The delivery device of claim 22, wherein:
- (a) the heater includes a conductive coil of wound wire; and
- (b) the energy source includes a magnetic field sufficient to develop an electric current of at least 0.8 amps in the conductive coil.

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